THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 181

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Relief Fades, Work Rolls Loom

Is Workers' Morale Impaired?

British Are Wise on Big Tax

U. S. Treasury Will Bury Gold

American Students Are Not Red

Wonders Mark a King's Reign

THE Federal Emergency Relief Administration prepares to put the first 1,200,000 men to work under the President's $4,000,000,000 work-relief program. These workers are already earning their relief money on special projects and these projects will be transferred along with them. The operation is largely one of bookkeeping. But the next step is opening up of many already approved projects under the new setup and the absorbing of 2,300,000 workers, most of whom are now completely idle, as the manual force. The works-relief field program is still in preparation, but the Administration is determined to rush it. The relief army must diminish swiftly, the work army must begin to function—And a grave national question must begin to find its answer.

¶ The grave question is whether multitudes who have been receiving relief aid for which they did nothing will cheerfully take jobs. Current events do not fill the officials with optimism. Berries are rotting on the vines of the great berry farms of south New Jersey because the customary army of pickers, men and their families who do this work summer after summer, and who are now on direct relief rolls, have refused to answer the seasonal call. Has direct relief undermined morale? Is the damage deep and lasting? Has there sprung up a permanent class who must be carried? Perhaps the Government must become a real reformer—How shall weakened spirits be quickened back to independence?

¶ Britain watches the United States rush expectantly toward heavy inheritance taxes and smiles. With 25 years' experience, British tax authorities know that even great estates do not yield as bountifully as might seem. It is found that an estate of $10,000,000, if it passed every 30 years to a single heir, would be reduced to $1,000,000 only after 150 years. British inheritance taxes, ranging since 1929 to 50 per cent in the upper brackets, are less a deterrent to enterprise than income taxes. Enormous taxes put a high premium on legal ingenuity—American lawyers may develop some amazing methods for sidestepping the big levy.

¶ The size of certain American estates raises serious problems as to how the proposed inheritance tax could physically be collected. Henry Ford, for instance, is estimated to be worth $1,500,000,000. The projected tax, which leaps swiftly after the $10,000,000 mark, might claim well over $1,000,000,000 as the Government's share when the estate passed to an heir. How could so vast a sum be amassed and paid? Would the Government have to go into the automobile business, accept stock, boss plants? It's all a big puzzle—Soak-the-rich may be a good game, but it requires more thinking than chess.

¶ Even when the U. S. Government reaches the seemingly happy state of possessing vast ready treasure, its embarrassments are not lessened but increased. The Treasury, with $9,000,000,000 actually in hand, prepares to bury its gold! An underground vault is to be rushed to completion at Fort Knox, Ky., where 1300 cavalrymen are stationed, to store yellow metal now held in New York and Philadelphia. Already $3,000,000,000 has been transferred from San Francisco to Denver. Vaults and soldier guards far from ports where invaders might land—Having too little gold is dreadful, having too much is a dreadful nuisance.

¶ Doubt is cast on the reported radicalism of American university students. A checkup of men students in the University of Minnesota shows them more conservative on economic subjects than high school students or youths outside of college. Economic pressure is found to be radicalism's chief cause. The very young unemployed and older persons on relief rolls fall the most easily under the red smudge. They have no actual passion for a fancied reform, but are nursing a personal grievance—They believe that somehow they are the innocent victims of foul play.

¶ London hears a review of the achievements affecting everyday life that have come during the 25 years of King George's reign. In 1910 it was feared the world's supply of nitrates would be exhausted, Sir Frank Smith of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research points out. Today unlimited nitrates can be produced from the air. When the King spoke on Jubilee Day hundreds of millions heard him through radio, unknown when he took the throne. Eight men build an automobile now, with modern steel cutting, where it used to take 55 men. Motion pictures now talk; photographs transmit by air. Yet these are not limits—There is no limit to invention's wonders so long as men lift up the inner vision.

President's Ire Is Centered On Utilities Lobby

Resents House Applauding Speech for Fair Play on Holding Bill

Lights Backfire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Branding the power lobby as the most powerful and most dangerous ever maintained by any organization in the history of the United States, President Roosevelt today threw every ounce of his influence and prestige into the fight over the utilities holding company bill now approaching a crisis in Congress.

The President hurled himself into the struggle late yesterday following an impressive ovation accorded by the House to Representative George Huddleston (D) of Alabama after a speech castigating the Administration for anti-utility propaganda, demanding that the issue be stripped of its emotional surroundings and that Congress approve regulation, but not dissolution of holding companies.

President Back-Fires

Within a few minutes after the House had applauded this anti-Administration stand to the echo the President took the fullest possible advantage of his press conference to take up the challenge to his consistent contention that the holding company system is the root of all evil in the utilities picture.

Without any urging he launched into a fierce denunciation both of the power lobby here in Washington and the system behind that lobby referring to the holding companies as parasites and declaring that passage of the bill with the dissolution feature would give utility stockholders both sounder securities and a greater equity in their properties.

Says Senate Bill Safe

As for the counter contention of the utilities that dissolution would wipe out billions in security values the President had nothing but contempt. The bill he favored—the Senate version which makes dissolution mandatory—should not be considered the "death sentence" bill in his view.

On the contrary he held that the modified bill now before the House should be so labeled because it would mean a "death sentence" for utility investors whereas the Senate bill would mean life for them.

Direct presidential intervention in what has developed into the most fiercely contested issue of the session came at a moment when administration forces had been badly shaken by the power of the utility drive.

Opposition Gains Strength

Administration leaders in the House long ago doubted their ability to force the dissolution feature through the lower chamber.

Since debate opened two days ago the opposition has manifested increasing signs of strength on the floor while the advertising campaign

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League Essayist

Wide World

Beatrice Ann Frear
Wins Trip to Europe

Competing among 10,000 students in a discussion of international affairs, Miss Frear of Evanston (Ill.) Township High School was adjudged the victor. The award was offered by the League of Nations Association. Miss Frear sailed from New York on the Ile de France today.

Young G.O.P. Plans For Constructive Campaign Issues

New England Juniors at New London Start Work on Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON Conn., June 29—Determined to emerge with something more constructive than a "slap Roosevelt" program, yet casting eyes askance at the expected invasion of two New York Republican insurgents, the New England Young Republicans convened here today several hundred strong.

The first sectional gathering of New England Young Republicans in history, the planned speeches and resolutions reveal the delegates determined to supply for the records a brand of Republicanism stamped by two things, New England ideology and moderate liberalism.

Consequently convention leaders have reiterated their warning that they will not submit to any dictation from the two New York liberals who are scheduled to attend the conference. The Republicanism of these liberals is stamped by two things: national ideology rather than sectional and relatively drastic liberalism instead of moderate liberalism.

New York Liberals

The determination of the New York liberals to utilize the present conference as the starting point in their drive for a nationally liberal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Paris Congress Urges World To Return to Gold

International Chamber Votes for Resolution Offered by Americans

Nationalism Decried

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 29—Urging immediate consultations between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France to bring about provisional stabilization of currencies, the Paris Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce ended today after six days of sessions dominated almost entirely by the monetary issue.

The delegates from 39 nations unanimously passed a strongly worded resolution of the United States delegation declaring that "stabilization of foreign exchange rates on the basis of gold is imperative for effective world economic recovery. Therefore the Chamber urges the principal governments concerned to inaugurate immediately appropriate consultations for the purpose of formulating and putting into effect an agreement for provisional stabilization, in order to enable the governments to take the speediest possible measures for adjusting their national, economic and financial policies to insure the safe functioning of the international gold standard over a long period."

Delays Denounced

Going further, the Chamber denounced the delay in stabilization, due to efforts to raise price levels, asserting "the postponement of stabilization until price levels have first been raised may lead to deterioration of position, since currency instability and currency depreciation may have themselves a deflationary effect."

Far from hindering price rises, the Chamber affirmed that "stabilization is one of the quickest methods of permitting natural forces to bring about a general recovery in price level."

The resolution as adopted was that submitted by Eliot Wadsworth of Boston in behalf of the United States delegation.

Mr. Wadsworth, in urging united and aggressive action toward stabilization, said: "National trade policies today all too closely resemble war, with loss and suffering of individuals incalculable. Delegates to this Congress are unanimous in believing that political forces restricting economic forces are inflicting worldwide injury."

Rudolf S. Hecht of New Orleans, head of the American Bankers' Association, informed the Congress that the United States and Great Britain have already begun negotiations looking to stabilization.

The stabilization resolution concludes with this statement:

"Permanent monetary stabilization can in practice be obtained only by re-establishment of the international gold standard."

British Change

Originally the British delegates seemed to oppose the resolution. But it seemed evident from the first that they were merely trying not to embarrass their own Government's stand on the eve of the general elections in Britain. This attitude was changed finally by the British delegation's vote in favor of the resolution.

After presenting the current official British viewpoint, they felt free to join other groups in an effort to bring pressure to bear looking to international stabilization of currencies at the earliest possible moment.

By this action, world business—as represented by more than 900 delegates from almost every country on the globe—has thrown its weight solidly behind the movement for immediate currency stabilization.

With equal unanimity the Chamber in a general resolution on world trade denounced "nationalism," de-

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For Stabilization

Harris & Ewing

Eliot Wadsworth
Boston Business Leader, Whose Resolution for Halting Currency Chaos Wins Day at Paris Conference

Impartial Pacts Vital for Trade, Sayre Declares

Victory Over Peek Bargaining Policy Seen in Columbus Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 29—Economic salvation for the world through adoption of trade programs similar to the American was forcefully urged yesterday by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, in a speech before the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The speech was also a slashing attack upon the policy of preferential bargaining advocated by George N. Peek, special adviser on foreign trade to President Roosevelt. The feud between the State Department and Mr. Peek now reaches the stage of open and public argument, but there is little doubt that, in private, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has come out on top. He has evidently the full confidence of President Roosevelt. The program of impartial multilateral trading will go on instead of the exclusivist "horse-swapping" urged by Mr. Peek.

Issue Clearly Stated

Mr. Sayre's speech was addressed to "the most-favored-nation policy and the trade agreements program," and set out the issue:

"Shall the United States, the great trading nation of the Western World, abandon the traditional commercial policy which it and other nations have successfully followed for over a century and become engulfed instead in the new tide of preferential bargaining?"

He pointed out that each preference granted a single country through the "horse-swap" method constituted a discrimination against more than 50 other nations, and automatically incurred retaliation.

Upon the most-favored-nation thesis, he continued, rests the American "Open Door" policy in the Far East; the innumerable protests and claims the State Department must make are based upon it; it underlies American policy toward the European debtor nations; "it has been the guiding star of American commercial policy."

Fosters Economic Nationalism

But preferential bargaining, said Mr. Sayre, means the shifting of trade currents in response not to laws of supply and demand, but "arbitrary and political decisions of governmental officials. It means the 'strait-jacketing' of world trade and a growing economic nationalism with mounting costs to domestic consumers and a decreasing standard of living. It means growing regimentation and strangulation of individual enterprise."

Such a policy for the United States would be particularly damaging because most American trade is triangular: the nation sells much more to European countries and the British Dominions than it buys; it then buys much more from tropical countries, like Latin America, than it sells. The balance can only be struck by South American purchases from Europe. Such a triangle would be destroyed by preferential arrangements.

So said, Mr. Sayre:

"The only realistic commercial policy which meets practical American needs is one which aims to keep open the channels of trade to all countries upon equal terms."

Nations which have attempted preferential bargaining, he continued, have lost heavily in their export trade, while those which have resorted least to these economic weapons have retained previous levels.

New Jersey's Warning Holds Up Compacts

Both Manufacturers and Labor Back Hoffman's Demand for Caution

Slows Up Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., June 29—Further discussion of proposed hour, wage and child labor compacts were held today by delegates to the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts.

Considerable debate was precipitated by the warning of Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, for the conference to go slow in negotiating minimum wage and maximum hour agreements.

The minimum wage compact was described by Miss Ethel M. Johnson, secretary to the New Hampshire Compacts Commission, who pointed out that it had been approved by commissions in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

Hoffman Speech a Damper

Governor Hoffman's speech placed a definite damper on interstate labor compacts as far as New Jersey is concerned. It came just as the conferees from 17 states were preparing to enter the final conference session to sign compacts establishing mimum wages, banning the labor of minors under 16 years of age in manufacturing or mechanical plants, and other specific concerns. Another compact placing a limit on the length of the work week was also pending.

As a result of the Governor's address, the New Jersey Interstate Cooperation Commissioners are not expected to sign any of the compacts unless it be that on minimum wages. To some conferees this situation is rather strange, in that New Jersey has been driving for compacts in other fields than labor.

Swayed by Manufacturers

Undoubtedly the protests from numerous New Jersey manufacturers against labor compacts had much to do with the attitude expressed by the Governor. However, neither the protests nor the Governor's "wet blanket" speech dismayed Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Interstate Labor Compacts Commission and leader in the compact movement. Rather he is ready to start an educational campaign to win over the industrialists.

The same opposition arose in

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Urges Compacts

Keystone

Miss Ethel M. Johnson
Secretary New Hampshire Interstate Compacts Commission

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, June 29

Laval—To Get Arms Money by Decree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Premier Pierre Laval, having packed Parliament off for a long summer vacation, today appeared ready to govern France by stretching the Government's decree power to lengths which surprised even his own friends. There was no general fear that M. Laval would work for the weakening of the democratic system, his devotion to that system being axiomatic. But it was clear that he regards a strong central authority as indispensable to repair the damage of a vacillating Parliament.

At the last minute, he withdrew the military appropriations bill, fearing that leftists would block it, and announced that he would continue arming by decree. He also promised to use his decree power to support the franc on its gold base, and to work for recovery.

More on Laval's drastic action: Page 3.

Flying Aces—Keys After Unofficial Record Also

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP)—Mississippi's flying aces, Fred and Al Key, flew steadily on today, adding hourly to their world's endurance flying record. At 4:32 a. m., central standard time, they had been aloft 592 hours, or more than 38 hours past the official world mark of 553 hours, 41 minutes set by John and Kenneth Hunter in 1930 at Chicago.

Their hopes buoyed after successfully riding out driving downpours of rain last night, the brothers reiterated their plan of remaining up until Monday when they would equal the unofficial record of 647 hours, 28 minutes set in 1930 by Dale Jackson and Forrest O'Brine at St. Louis.

Ethiopia—Duce's Army Reaches 100,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The steady stream of Italian troops moving into Somaliland and Eritrea passed the 100,000 mark, today, as five ships sailed with 3000 more men.

By the end of September when the rain season ends, and military operations against Ethiopia could begin, Italy expects to have 225,000 soldiers, officers, technical experts and skilled workmen in fighting trim, encamped near the Ethiopian borders.

Treasure—Kentucky Cache to Hold U. S. Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A share of the $9,000,000,000 of American monetary gold is being put back whence it came—underground. Removed inland to Fort Knox, Ky., from New York and Philadelphia, buried beyond the range of air bombs, it is to be neither seen nor handled by the public—serving as a currency base almost as if paper currency were issued against unmined gold in its original ore

Gold takes to the ground again: Page 1.

Canada—Strikers Halt Trek to Ottawa

REGINA, Saskatchewan (AP)—Their protest trek to Ottawa halted here by a police blockade, 2000 western Canada relief camp strikers today considered whether to accept federal offers of transportation to their homes, or to attempt to continue their march eastward.

The situation was complicated by reports from Winnipeg that 1500 camp strikers in Manitoba planned to leave for Ottawa Sunday night. Leaders said their departure will be the signal to start trekkers from camps all across Canada on a nation-wide march to the capital. Five men were yesterday arrested, as a truckload headed for Ottawa tried to pass the police patrols.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal—At a given signal, if the marchers from Ontario and western Canada approach Ottawa, more than 17,000 unemployed men from the Province of Quebec will join them, it was decided at a meeting of the Quebec section of the Canadian hunger march. "Hunger marchers" are being widely recruited in tens, with a leader for each ten.

Frontier—Moscow Cites Manchu Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Four "provocative" Japanese and Manchoukuan acts against Russia were today disclosed by the official press agency Tass. On Thursday, it was said, two gunboats entered a branch of the Amur River within Soviet territory, in spite of warnings from Soviet cutters. Sighting of guns and photographing the cutters was alleged.

On June 23 and 24, the dispatches said, 40 infantrymen, and later the same number augmented by 60 cavalrymen, advanced several hundred yards into Soviet territory and made observations. Previous to that, a Soviet trooper was said to have been kidnaped from Russian territory. Official agitation of these disputes was expected to speed the lagging frontier discussions between Russia and Japanese Manchoukuo.

Recovery—World Chamber Solid for Stabilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—No continued recovery—either domestic or in international trade—is possible without immediate provisional stabilization of world currencies, it was resolved by the International Chamber of Commerce at its concluding session.

The chamber thus showed itself to be one of the very few international organizations whose members—no matter how nationalistic their home countries—are radical in placing world co-operation ahead of domestic recovery programs. The conference insisted that economic forces were

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Curley's 'Gas' Plan for Bond Issue Opposed

A. A. A. Officials Declare Receipts Are Only for Highway Use

Boston Today—*also sees* influx of 35,000 members of Loyal Order of Moose for national convention next week—ALA head point out use of "gas" tax for other than road purposes illegal—New mid-year tax collections bring throngs to City Hall with receipts of $1,700,000.

'Gas'—Curley Says It'll Pay Big Bond Issue

Busiest men in Boston today were automobile association heads, representatives of the big oil companies and others interested in limiting and eventually doing away with the tax on gasoline. They sought legislators and political connections to pour their stories into attentive ears. Spur to their sudden activity came from Governor Curley.

Last night, when the Governor stepped out of the airplane returning him from Washington, the first question popped at him by reporters was, "Where do you expect to get the $35,000,000 you told federal officials they might expect as Massachusetts' contribution to the public works program?"

"I suppose that has the Republicans in a flutter," he chuckled; "well, tell them not to get excited. . . . I will ask the Legislature Monday to authorize a bond issue and use the gasoline tax as security."

The Governor's intention may have forstalled political sharpshooting from one quarter, but not from another. Sidney von Loescke, spokesman for the Automobile Legal Association, today took up the issue, pointed out that preamble to the law specifically states that gas tax revenues must be used for highway construction and reconstruction. But this proviso was seen today as having been already infringed. Last year the Legislature diverted $10,000,000; this year $9,000,000. The Governor's plan would divert $3,000,000 annually for 15 years.

Week End—Events Include Herding of Moose

Boston today prepared for what will probably be its busiest week-end of the summer. Predicted (United States official) fair skies, continued high temperatures, good roads and inviting beaches augured trips out of the city for hundreds of thousands of motorists and bathers, while tomorrow's opening of the international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose assured incoming throngs of about 35,000.

The Moose convention will last five days, ending on the Fourth of July (Thursday) with a giant parade forming on Massachusetts Avenue and marching down Commonwealth to the business section center of the town and back to the Common. It is expected to be the largest parade Boston has seen since the American Legion convention in October, 1930, and should be colorful and interesting because of anticipated presence of many crack drill teams from all parts of the country.

Tonight and tomorrow Hingham concludes its tercentenary celebration and the little South Shore community is expected to be focal point for many visitors. This evening will see final performance of the historical and symbolical pageant which has formed a major part of the celebration. It is played at Huit's Cove, just off Route 3A. Tomorrow afternoon at 3, "Old Ship Church" will hold a colonial service. Attendants will wear costumes of 300 years ago.

Billboards—Proposed Law Declared a Retreat

Anti-billboard interests today wagged heads in a firm negative of the billboard legislation just reported by the Joint Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Horace T. Gale, head of the Billboard Law Defense Committee, assailed the report, said "No!" (a thousand times no).

The committee's report: (a) Permits erection of billboards on open highway at any point where there are two or more business establishments: (b) repeals local ordinances governing placing of boards and signs; (c) provides director of outdoor advertising of the State Department of Public Works be given authority over such advertising.

Opponents said: "The bill would make practically all localities 'business districts' under the law, because a 'gas station' and a 'hot dog' stand would comprise such a 'business district.' "

Present billboard laws were declared constitutional by a State Supreme Court decision whereby state and local communities could use police power in regulating billboards. But anti-billboard interests say this law is unworkable, regardless of court's decision. Does not stop billboard erection.

Edward R. Hartman, state consultant on planning, declared that the new bill gives anti-billboardists

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Uncle Sam to Bury Gold Nugget As 'Big as a House' in Kentucky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—A cube of gold, about the size of a two and a half story house, represents the $9,000,000,000 of precious metal round which spectacular precautions are now to be taken for national safekeeping.

An isolated army post at Fort Knox, Ky., is to be the site for a modern fairy tale strong-box, in which a good share of the nation's metallic reserve is to be buried. It will be guarded by every device known to the ingenuity of the most up-to-date chemistry and metallurgy, by the modern equivalent of what the old Aladdin's lamp story-tales described as dragons and genii.

The hurried construction of a subterranean vault at the army post, 30 miles outside Louisville, Ky., has been authorized, but the plans have not yet been approved, the Treasury Department said today. At this "gold-storage plant" about the same amount of gold will ultimately be placed underground as is now kept in the other inland gold reserve base at Denver, Colo. A mechanized cavalry unit of the army is stationed at Fort Knox, which will be handy if anyone should attempt to tamper with the gold supply.

The decision to set up an inland gold concentration point really began with new world gold financial policies. Previously gold circulated from hand to hand; now it is all going back underground; into the earth from which it came. No one will see it any more, no one will use it; pieces of paper called "money," which are not payable in gold, will take its place in the trade centers, and yet it will be piled there as the theoretical base of the whole fiscal system.

The vault will be surrounded by an air space, on all sides and below, so that guards can patrol about it and beneath it. It will be supported within its exterior underground vault by metal pillars.

The actual storage vault itself will be made of a complicated intermixture of steel and concrete. Outside, there will be a layer of chilled, cast-iron plates while inside will be concrete, interlaced with steel webbing. Walls will be three or four feet thick, about the width of a mediaeval fortress. A very elaborate time-lock door will give the only entrance. One million dollars worth of gold weighs about a ton, so that 900 tons represents America's whole present gold supply. This would be included in a cube 34 feet by 34 feet by 34 feet. The new storage vault will probably hold a large fraction of this total.

All these precautions will be taken for a yellow substance that is neither suitable for clothing nor food, and that is mined at infinite labor by the hand of man from underground only that it may go back underground again with infinite labor of man to protect it.

To Start Automobile in China: 'Eat Bar'; to Stop, 'Kill Car'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 29—Linguistic curiosities have developed in China as result of the impact of the motor-car upon an ancient language.

In Shanghai the chauffeurs have a diction all their own, composed of a maximum of pidgin English (actually "trade English") and Chinese.

The word for car is a sound which might be written as "tsor," and that is the way a passenger car is named; but a truck is a "car tsor" for some esoteric reason. In speaking of the genus Ford, chauffeurs call Model T, of ancient vintage, a "Forda-car" while the newer eight-cylinder models are just "Forda."

Here are some of the names for parts:

The gear shift is known as "bar" and to shift gears is to "eat bar." There is first bar, second bar and third bar. The steering-wheel is "wai-erh pang" meaning "wheel dish," the "wai-erh" being a pidgin English phrase and "pang" a Chinese word describing the shape of the wheel. A battery is an "electricity box" in Chinese, and the fluid is "electric water," also in Chinese. The tire is "tai," pidgin for the English word. An inner tube is "inna tai." The accelerator is the "feng men" or "wind gate" in Chinese. The clutch keeps something approaching its English name; it is "ka-la-chi."

The jack is given a high-sounding Chinese name—"ya fah sah," meaning "impossible to crush it to death"!

Brakes are "sa tsor" or "kill the car" and if a chauffeur has had an accident he vigorously declares he has "killed the car"—meaning he has applied the brakes. A left-hand turn in this city of left-side traffic is a "small turn," a right-hand turn a "big turn."

Shanghai taxi drivers do not say they "drove" a customer somewhere; they have hitherto said they "opened" him to a given place. But because the Shanghai underworld has a habit of using this word "open" as meaning to beat up or put a person "on the spot" this word is gradually becoming less popular and instead of "opening" a customer the taxi men are beginning to "pull" their customers, as is done by ricksha coolies in their own lingo.

Two names for the motorcar are generally used in other parts of China where no English is spoken—"dien-tsor" or "electric vehicle," or "wha-tsor" or "vapor vehicle."

In Japan the motorcar is a "ji-dosha," the "sha" being the same character as the one pronounced "tsor" or "chuh" in various parts of China. The Japanese name for motorcycle is another example of imitating a foreign word, being "auto-bai," evidently from "auto-bicycle."

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Boston Day...'Gas,' Weekend, Billboards, Tax...

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something to build on, whereas the existing law is a "huge joke."

But some anti-billboard groups do not agree. They claim the new bill upsets efforts of the last 10 years, visualize billboard men controlling the Public Works Commission, hence location of billboards.

Taxes—Two-Payment Plan Meeting Response

The Boston tax collector's office in old City Hall has been deluged these past few days with checks in payment of 1935 real estate and personal property taxes. Boston's new tax law calling for payment in half-year installments has proved attractive to taxpayers.

Enthusiastic because of prompt payments was P. A. O'Connell, chairman of the Mayor's tax committee. "The saving to the city in interest that is resulting from such prompt action . . . is a very large one," he explained.

This fact overbalanced the inconvenience caused the tax office, which now has two peak collection periods instead of the previous one.

Some $1,700,000 has been collected in 1935 taxes, but it is a small portion of the total $60,000,000 expected for the year. Approximately $12,418,000 is due for last year, and $6,500,000 worth of delinquent tax deeds have been recently taken over by the city.

Quoddy—Tidal Power Project 'Hero' Acclaimed

Down Eastport, Maine, way today, where the tide ebbs and flows to a footage not equaled by any in the world, citizens cheered and cheered as they paid tribute to their "hero," Dexter P. Cooper, originator of the Quoddy tidal power project.

Accompanied by Major Philip B. Fleming, army engineer, charged with the task of harnessing the Bay of Fundy's tide, and Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Mr. Cooper told Eastport citizens that at last "We have brought home the bacon."

For the last 11 years Mr. Cooper has been striving to convince federal officials of the possibilities of developing electrical power from the Fundy tides. With President Roosevelt's keen interest in the project, Mr. Cooper was able to put across his idea of the biggest tidal trap in the world.

Rettich—Mail Robbery Case Takes a Recess

Boston's Federal Court room today after a busy, dramatic week in trying Carl Rettich and his gang for alleged $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery, was quiet, somnolent. Cleaners dusted chairs, swept up scattered papers. The defendants paced their cells. Judge Hugh P. McLellan played golf, tried to find out why (in his own words) "every time I hit a golf ball it acts like a pop fly to the pitcher."

Thus today Bostonians, defendants, counsels, jury, and Judge waited for reopening of the trial on Monday.

Yesterday Herbert H. Hornstein, graduate of Brown University, 1932, startled the court by changing his not guilty plea to "guilty." In a soft, mellow voice, in sharp contrast to Defense Counsel Scharton's harsh tones, Hornstein related pertinent incidents in connection with the Fall River truck robbery as the State immediately put him on the stand as witness.

Hornstein confessed to being general handy man for the Rettich gang. He was meticulous in his choice of words. When he said "bade" and "quizzically," or explained that he purchased "what is technically known as a Tim's cap" (a knitted stocking cap) there was an authority in his voice which suggests something more elevating than a criminal curriculum.

Letters—What Governors Get in the Mail

In the morning mail of our public officials most anything can turn up and frequently does. Range of subjects starts at A, ends at Z. Sorrows and joys mingle over the pages and a lively sense of humor is needed to lend proper zest to the job.

One morning this week Vermont's Gov. Charles M. Smith wielded his letter opener, produced two examples of the versatility such a job demands. Letter number one was from President Roosevelt, concerned a shovel—a silver-plated affair used to turn some first dirt at one of those starting-of-project ceremonies.

Letter number two was from former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, and inquired about donations of animals for Brooklyn's Prospect Park Zoo.

Sanford, Maine, Approves Representative Regime

SANFORD, Maine, June 29 (AP)—Sanford citizens voted yesterday to make their town, Maine's largest, the first in the State to have a representative form of government. The vote was 490 in favor of the proposal, 368 against.

At the next town meeting, Jan. 1, the new form of government, enabled by a special act passed by the last Legislature, will take effect Under the plan the town will be divided into not less than five nor more than 10 districts, and not less than 150 nor more than 200 representatives would speak for the citizens at town meetings. The plan was patterned by a nonpartisan committee after the form of government in operation in Brookline, Mass.

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Ten Guesses (24)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; the statute mile is 5280 feet, but the nautical mile varies: in Britain it is 1853.2 meters, or 6089 feet; in America it is 1853.248 meters, or 6080.2 feet; in France it is 1852 meters. In 1929 the International Hydrographic Bureau proposed that the value be standardized at 6076.097 U. S. feet.
2—Yes; it was the Coverdale Bible.
3—No; Nahum is toward the end of the Old Testament with regard to Amos.
4—No; the distance is 842 miles by motor.
5—Yes; it is 20,209 feet high.
6—No; six peaks in the White Mountains exceed a mile in height: Washington (6288 feet), Adams (5808), Jefferson (5725), Clay (5554), Monroe (5390), and Madison (5380).
7—No; the Republican candidate, Frank F. Merriam, won the election.
8—Yes.
9—Yes; its population (latest census) is 584,833.
10—No; all are correctly spelled.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Blue Room Echoes	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Charles Little, violin.	"Emerald Gems".	Deutsch's Orch.	records; talks
5:30	Temple of Song	"Our American	"Melody Mart"	Organ recital;
5:45	Children's Corner	Schools"; talk	Yankee Singers	vocal soloist
6:00	Evening Journal	"Evening Tattler".	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra	Features; news	Features; music	Dalton Trio
6:30	News; features	NBC vocalists	Rhythm Roundup	Dick Messner and
6:45	E. MacHugh, songs	Male quartet	Dramatic sketch	his orchestra
7:00	World in Review	News of religion	Minute Men talk	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	'Musical Moments'	Los Angeles	Organ recital
7:30	"Frank and Phil"	Organ recital,	Symphony Orch-	String ensemble.
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	Del Castillo	estra concert	Getting the News.
8:00	"Operatic Gems":	"The Hit Parade":	Merry-Go-Round	Modern Minstrels:
8:15	Spitalny's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's	Opera, "Aida,"	Bert Swor and
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	Orchestra and	from Lewisohn	Lou Lubin; Leith
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	vocal soloists	Stadium; Dr.	Stevens's Orch.
9:00	Goldman, conductor,	Radio City Party:	Smallens, con-	Concert Hall: Gene
9:15	from Central Park	soloist; orchestra	ductor; vocal so-	Baker; orchestra.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau; Al Jolson;	loists; mixed che-	Phelan Orchestra.
9:45	program from Chi-	Otto Kruger and	rus and New York	News Service
10:00	cago; soloists and	Martha Sleeper;	Philharmonic-	"Fiesta"; program
10:15	specialties	comedy; orch.	Symphony Orch.	from Canada
10:30	Carefree Carnival;	"Summer Follies";	Opera, "Aida,"	Ben Bernie and
10:45	popular variety	soloists; orchestra	Lewisohn Stad'm.	his orchestra
11:00	Jewish program: talk;	Forecasts; news	Opera, "Aida."	Abe Lyman and
11:15	music	Hawkins's Orch.	Murphy's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Pollock and	Claude Hopkins &	Dan Murphy and
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String ensemble	Marimba band	Salon orchestra	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist	Services from St.	"Reflections"; so-	Tremont Temple
11:15	Tony Wons	Paul's Cathedral,	loists; orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale	Boston; sermon	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal	by Dean Sturgis;	tabernacle mixed	soloist; organ
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	organ; choir	choir and organ	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	Housing talk	recital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Pop. Varieties".	Gypsy music
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Moose speaker.	Finnish relay
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	Sunday Forum:	'Words and Music':	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Soekman; music	soloists; organ	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English"	"Sally of the Talk-	"He, She, and	ERA Concert Or-
2:15	Concert harpist	ies"; sketch	They"; concert	chestra program
2:30	"Elmer the Great,"	Temple of Song;	String quintet	Readings
2:45	dramatic sketch with	choir; soloists	News Service	Eton Boys
3:00	Joe E. Brown and	Levitow Ensemble:	Symphonic Hour:	Borowsky and his
3:15	players; orchestra	vocal soloists	symphony orches-	Russian Gypsies
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet	music; speaker	low, conductor	vocal soloist
4:00	Pedro Via and his	Deep River Orch.;	St. Louis Parade:	ERA concert band
4:15	tango orchestra	vocal soloists	vocal soloists and	program
4:30	"Uncle Ned," drama.	'The Wise Man".	Al Roth's dance	"Tune Time"; rec.
4:45	String quartet	Dream Drama	orchestra	Sea Scout program
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y;	'Song Pictures";	Country Church of
5:15	Civil War drama	De Wolf Hopper	Terry O'Toole	Hollywood
5:30	NBC vocalist	The House by the	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story	Side of the Road'	Moments"; rec.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	Voice of Cornet	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Continental Vari-	"Smilin' Ed"	Piano soloist
6:45	work dramtic sketch	eties"; popular	'Musical Moments'	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Record program	"Roadways of Ro-	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Sandy MacFarlane	mance"; dramatic	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk	and musical va-	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; report	riety program	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight':	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour; so-	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Voice and piano
8:45	lists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	quartet; orchestra	recital
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.	ERA Opera Orch.
9:15	concert orchestra	popular soloists	Victor Kolar, con-	Raffaelo Martino,
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner	Musical Revue; so-	ductor; Frederick	conductor
9:45	Kurt Brownell, songs.	loists; orchestra	Jagel, tenor	News Service
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's"	Tent Show"; so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	"Road to Yesterday";	loists, players and	from open - air	CBS vocalist
10:45	chorus; orchestra	orchestra	ballroom	"Cong. Opinion"

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Repertory Theater of the Air: Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan."
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: Musical Art Quartet.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, network piano team.
8:00 WBZ, "American Adventure"; dramatic and musical, with Stanley High.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, 'One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Chamber Music Concert: Brahms Festival.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Rudy Vallee, guest soloist.
9:30 WEEI, "Music at the Haydn's"; musical and dramatic program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Canada's Dominion Day"; concert orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delamarter, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, Max Baer in "Lucky Smith"; sketch and music.
10:45 WAAB, "More for Your Money—Fewer Prisoners and Lower Taxes," talk.

Young G. O. P. Plans Campaign Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Republicanism appeared to create an atmosphere of an intellectually beleagued town.

As previewed by Wallace Stearns, chairman of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts and permanent chairman of the conference, the task of the delegates is twofold. Organization must be furthered and spadework achieved on a platform.

Organization in some districts and perhaps one whole state has been marked by opposition or lack of cooperation from the established orthodox leadership, reluctant to relinquish control to an uncertain younger generation, it is said here.

Little Radical Temper

Yet prior to the resolution from the floor there is little of a radical temper discernible. Mr. Stearns conceded that the Republicans, to regain control, must produce a thorough, integrated program for drastically modifying the business cycle, something more than social palliatives, attacks on Roosevelt or political platitudes.

The final emergence of this plan must await the strategic moment, he said, stressing the fact that this is but the first of two additional conferences of the New England delegates prior to the 1934 presidential campaign.

Persistent requests for constructive alternative to the new deal brought forth from several sources the assurance that it would be produced, but not so early that President Roosevelt could batter it down or preempt it.

Advance information on the resolutions indicated that they would include such matters as the following:

1. Removal of excessive tax burden from people.
2. Right of labor to collective bargaining.
3. Protection of women and children in employment.
4. Balancing of budget.
5. Return to gold standard.
6. Preservation of agriculture from federal interference.
7. High tariffs to protect industry.
8. Opposition to unwarranted tampering with the Constitution.

There is evident a strong spirit of sectionalism, a determination to present the case for New England labor, business and farming. But assurence was given by Mr. Stearns that every effort will be made to harmonize New England interests with those of the nation at large.

Two governors will speak, Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, as well as former United States Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Miss Dolly Madison, national Young Republican vice-chairman, and Walter J. Mahoney of Buffalo, New York State Young Republican chairman, at the evening meeting.

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Newsboy Learns Reading His Paper Equips Him Better to Make Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—To read a newspaper apparently helps to sell it. As New England Friends' Institute of International Relations audience rose to file out of Wellesley's Alumnae Hall the other night following Grover Clark's address on Far Eastern problems, a newsboy jumped up from the back row where he had listened to the lecture.

He stepped outside—began to sell his papers. Suddenly a friend stopped—asked him how he had enjoyed the lecture.

"Fine," said the 14-year-old news peddler, "but when Dr. Clark said the only way to stop Japan's entrance into China was by the United States stopping its trade with Japan, I couldn't figure it out.

"I don't see how the individual merchants in America and England would very well agree to stop trading when business is needed as much as it is today. Guess I must be dumb, but the only way I can see for them to get a boycott on Japanese goods is for centralized governmental control of all industry here in the United States and that doesn't look possible."

A small crowd had gathered to hear the discourse.

One man asked:

"How did you happen to come to that conclusion, young fellow?"

"Oh, I read the paper when I get a chance. Want to buy one?"

When newsboy Dave Reilley went home that night it was with an empty paper sack and a puzzled look—but he'd had a sell-out anyway and listened to a "pretty good lecture."

Teachers See New Approach In Child Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 29—A dynamic program of teaching children the blessings of peace—giving them an elementary understanding of the peoples and problems of other nations will begin in the schools of Europe and North America this fall.

War between nations will be impossible, members of the forty-second annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education decided, when co-operation, as opposed to competition, is taught to children from kindergarden to college.

Nearly 3000 teachers met here this week to discuss "How Today's Teacher Can Meet Modern Problems." Because of the international character of the convention, with representatives from all over the world, the problem of peace between nations naturally arose. Assigned to represent the Italian Government by Dr. Bonar Delli of the Royal Italian Government was Miss Elda de Renzi, Italian consul general, and Professor Mario Giani of the Consulate.

Continuity Held Essential

Dr. Mary Dabney Davis, conductor of the study class exchanging experiences with world neighbors, asserted the greatest need among foreign schools to be that of a more adequate program insuring continuity of service. Thus there should be no gaps between kindergarten and first grade, between grammar school and high school.

Of greatest assistance to international understanding, Dr. Davis held the early teaching of the life of children in other lands, their home experiences, the industries which bring them food and shelter, together with the special geographic features of each. This would give children ideas and pictures conveying true knowledge of other peoples as opposed to pure abstractions soon forgotten.

Italy brought to the conference information that the early educational years of children are handled by the National Association for the Protection of Mothers and Children, a branch of the Facist government. Funds for the maintenance of this division are gained by a tax on bachelors and by state appropriations.

Hungary revealed a duplicate system but one administered by private individuals and supported by the state.

Lady Astor's Nursery Schools

Hearty commendations were given by foreign representatives to the drive of Lady Astor in England which seeks to establish a great number of nursery schools for children two to five. According to Dr. Davis, English statistics show that whereas 96 per cent of the children are born healthy, troubles arise by the time they are five years old in 30 to 40 per cent of the children—troubles easily preventable in most instances by proper care.

Representing The Christian Science Monitor and speaking to a special interest group, Miss Millicent Tayor, Educational Editor, heard the desires of schoolteachers for better appreciation on the part of the public regarding their work with children. Then she explained from the standpoint of the newspapers why more than 65 per cent of all publicity never gets into the papers.

"Most of this material is rejected," she said, "because those who send it out are so intent on 'getting' they forget to 'give.' The greatest 'getting' should be in the background, and publicity directors should deal with aims and ideals which will tell the editor that the teacher has something to give the public through him. An editor is constantly looking for things new and thoughts worth while. Copy which loses itself in a maze of mechanical names, titles, and details of small public interest goes promptly to the 'round file'—the wasebasket.

Self-Effacement Helps

"Teachers charged with conveying educational policies and convictions to the public must learn to talk about ideas without pushing themselves into the foreground. They should give their ideas from the editor's viewpoint—remembering that he has his public to instruct, amuse, or please. Those who desire publicity should watch and study the manner in which papers and magazines dress up the material available. Above all, don't expect to get when you don't know how to give."

Dr. Laura Zirbes, professor of education at Ohio State University, attacked the fallacy of a nation-wide fixed program for education, asserted the need for teaching children the common, everyday things of life so that they are better equipped to make their own paths smoother. Leave out controversial matters, she advised.

"The child gets his ideas of society, of amusement and of employment or unemployment very early. It must be given explanations of why everyone works, who makes the community safe and how it is kept clean. It must learn that the bread and butter which he asks mother for came into being through the activities of many others, and eventually learn what 'the breadbasket of America' really means. Later on, there are higher lessons to learn regarding the staff of life and the fact that 'man does not live by bread alone.'

"Teachers do not need to wait until children grow up before giving them the food of the spirit. The basic roots should be sown in childhood and related to their background of learning and experience. In this way depth and breadth of understanding can be developed.

New Approach Needed

"There must be no more chopping off of curricula into narrow lanes of formal learning, into narrow confines forcing children to learn parrot-like so that they may pass exams, so that they may take entrance exams, so that they may take more exams and finally after college, obtain a degree. The day for passive acceptance of things as they are has gone and a new dynamic approach is needed to prepare children for the realities to come. The old answers just won't do.

"I think we have learned the lesson that changes in economic and political conditions of society cannot be made by proclamation or revolution. They must be made through education beginning with the very young.

"The curriculum of the future must provide the impulse for doing things. The listening school is a thing of the past. The child must be able to express himself and learn how to interpret new knowledge in the light of old experience. Many child failures are really curriculum failures. The studies were too far advanced for the pupils—there were too many gaps that were not filled in before new studies were undertaken.

"Above all, teachers must cultivate the desire among pupils for social co-operation. The idea of 'Johnny get there first no matter what the cost' must go. Stop teaching competition. Let Johnny see that there are things too big for one to tackle alone.

"By that I don't mean mass action, regimentation, etc., but group thinking and action. Our democracy has experienced trouble simply because Americans were taught to become 'go-getters,' to ask first 'What's in it for me?' Work and commercialized leisure have been overemphasized until the present generation has forgotten how to live graciously in the vain attempt to speed everywhere and get as much money as possible."

Federal Tree Nursery

A federal nursery for the shelter belt projected across the midwestern plains is planned for Hardeman County, Texas, near Quanah.

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Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
"Our Director," March.....Bigelow
Overture to "Martha".....Flotow
"La Gioita".....Langendoen
"Madame Butterfly," Fantasia..Puccini
Capriccio Espagnol...Rimsky-Korsakov
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Bolero.....Ravel
"Roberta," Selection.....Kern
"March of the Toys".....Herbert
"Entrance of the Boyards"..Halvorsen

Movies

STATE—"Sanders of the River," by Edgar Wallace. Filmed in England and the Congo. With Paul Robeson. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Unknown Woman." Secret service story.

EXETER—"One Night of Love." 2:15, 5:40, 9:17. "It Happened One Night."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Clive Brook in "The Loves of a Dictator." Based on the marriage of King George III's sister to a weak Danish King. Good photography of Danish castles and imposing halls. Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount, 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:43, 5:33, 8:24. "Black Sheep." Strange doings on a transatlantic liner.

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling." English musical film with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. Begins on South American liner and ends in Monte Carlo. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," based on Goethe's poem and set to Dukas' music. "Stroll Through Holland." "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. The legend of "The Spectacle Maker," in color.

KEITH'S—"Becky Sharp." Miriam Hopkins in screen version of "Vanity Fair." First full length film in the new technicolor. Designed by Robert Edmond Jones, who also did "La Cucaracha." 10 a. m., 12:08, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Murder in the Fleet." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis and George Brent in "Stranded." Dramatises work of Travelers Aid Society. 11:30 a. m., 2:11, 4:44, 7:37, 10:38. Stage: "Dancing Honeymoon" revue. Sevitzky conducts overture with winners of semi-finals in amateur musicians contest.

MODERN—"The Hoosier Schoolmaster," with Norman Foster and Charlotte Henry. 9:09, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. "In Caliente."

BOSTON—"The Headline Woman," newspaper story. 10:08 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:11, 8:52. "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff.

UPTOWN—"People Will Talk," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Let 'Em Have It."

TREMONT—"Little Women," and "One Night of Love." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

STRAND—Wallace Beery in "West Point of the Air." 1, 3:44, 6:37, 9:30. "While the Patient Slept."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"$10 Raise." 2, 5, 8. "Let 'Em Have It."

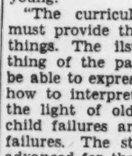
UNIVERSITY—"The Informer." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "$10 Raise."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Penguins," cartoon; second episode of "Lost City"; "Buddy of the Legion," cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA BAND—Burt's Field, Brook Road and Thacher Street, Milton, 8.

Other Events



PARAGON PARK—Nantasket. Free outdoor diving display by Ritchey's Water Circus. Mid-afternoon and evening. Includes 120-foot dive. Twice daily all week. Fireworks tonight shortly after dark—and each Wednesday and Saturday throughout summer. Boats leave Rowes Wharf hourly.

NORUMBEGA PARK—Dog and pony circus twice daily. Music in the gardens. Boats on the river. Various rides. Commonwealth Avenue and Charles River, Auburndale.

Sunday

Music

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. Program includes: Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Sibelius' "Finlandia," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol." 3:30.

ERA BAND—William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Marine Park, South Boston. 6 to 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 6.

ERA BAND—Frank Gurley, conductor. Franklin Field Bandstand. 6.

Other Events

HARBOR CRUISE — By Boston and Yarmouth steamer. Up as far as Marblehead and down past Provincetown, the Cape Cod Canal entrance, and Plymouth. Leaves India Wharf at 10:30 a. m. Back at 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf at 10 a. m. weekdays and 10:15 a. m. Sundays. Back about 8.

OPEN AIR DEBATE—"Is Socialism Inevitable?" Yes: Workers' Socialist Party. No: American Action Associates. Charles Street Mall, Boston Common, 4.

MOOSE CONVENTION—International delegates register through day at Hotel Statler for convention lasting all week.

Monday

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common, Noon.

ERA BAND—Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 6.

Racial Discrimination Held World's Worst Trouble Maker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—Racial inequalities—inconsistencies in William Randolph Hearst's "Buy American" campaign—and international trade and commercial agreements as the basis for world peace were spotlighted features at today's session of the New England Friends' Institute of International Relations.

Today's session, marking the halfway point in the institute's 10-day peace meeting saw three speakers wind up their courses with final pleas for deeper study into motives behind international actions—Prof. Rayford W. Logan, Negro professor at Atlanta University, Dr. Grover Clark, Far-Eastern expert, and Dr. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard.

Racial inequality—as stressed by both Professor Logan and Dr. Clark—was seen as a basic reason for world unrest. Where Professor Logan pointed to American attempts to create "good will" with foreign races, he vigorously pointed out the inferiority placed upon the American Negro.

Versailles Arraigned

Grover Clark, relating the same topic to the Far East, pointed to what might be called the shameful treatment of Japan at the 1919 peace conference where racial inequality was impliedly denied.

He then turned to William Randolph Hearst's "Buy American" campaign and the policy of his newspaper chain as a sidelight on the growing feeling of international good will in this country today. Dr. Clark asserted that Mr. Hearst was doing more for the cause of internationalism than any other person in the United States today by forcing his readers to digest the foreign news in his papers—"although most of it is not on a good basis."

"If Mr. Hearst believes in what he says, namely, that we don't need anything foreign in this country; that we are self-sufficient, and should not delve into European problems, why does he run the largest foreign news service in the world?"

"He is a businessman—just as candy, wool and novelty manufacturers are international businessmen. But he won't admit it. He knows the American subway riders want international news, so he sells it to them."

Dr. de Haas amplified the program he advocated last night, when he implied that cartels—international trade and commercial agreements—were the only real basis for successful commercial and political understanding between nations.

Economic Approach

Last night's public address by Dr. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard's Business School which decried the efficiency of the League of Nations and demanded economic stability as a necessary premise to political cooperation, was attended by the largest crowd the institute has seen thus far.

Dr. de Haas dramatically painted the picture of the failures and successes of today's world peace machinery. His approach to a new world stability was economic rather than emotional or political. "You cannot legislate peace," he told his listeners; "it must come because it is wanted by a majority—therefore enforced by a majority."

Allegorically he presented statements he felt a twenty-first century historian might write about this period: "In the first half of the twentieth century they saw a period when there was a blind faith in the power of law to make men good. . . . There was a blind faith in the democratic form of government applied to all forms of human activity . . . they did not realize the state as a political unit was dying and making place for the state as an economic unit."

Courage Whistler

Then, coming back to the present, he asked his audience how immediate economic unity could be attained—the net result of which would be world peace? He was pessimistic he said—so much so that at times he had "to whistle" to keep up his courage. Then he asked four questions:

Question 1. "Shall we reorganize the League? 2. Shall we have a few strong nations such as Mussolini desires? 3. Shall we have an international police force such as was successful in the Saar? 4. Should the United States join the League?"

He answered the last two. As to an international police force he said "No." Such a police force, if run effectively, would embroil every small dispute into a world conflict, he asserted. On the United States joining the League he qualified an affirmative answer. "Not with our Senate as it is today," he said. "It would bring international inharmony quicker than firing cannons!" His audience, mostly died-in-the-wool pacifists, applauded this statement.

Hope in Cartels

He intimated that cartels—international trade and commercial agreements between individual nations — would be the ultimate strengthening force to keep the world together. Then he reiterated two propsals proffered not long ago following the Nye Arms Investigations, as stop-gap means to get back to normalcy.

1. Pass a law stating that "under no circumstances whatever should the United States Army and Navy be used outside of American territory.

2. Accept the new neutrality philosophy of refusing to accept the responsibility for merchants who trade with belligerents in time of war. "Tell them," he said, "sell if you want to, but don't come home weeping if you get burned . . . take your own chances."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving Time

Outlook Beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair first half of week, followed by showers Wednesday or Thursday and possibly again at end of week. Moderately warm over south and slightly below normal over north portion first half of week; warmer over north portion latter half.

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle southwest and variable winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler cooler on the east coast tonight, Sunday fair.

New Hamoshire, Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds over central and north portion and gentle variable winds becoming moderate over extreme south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	85	Minneapolis	70	82
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	66	78	New York	74	86
Denver	60	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Helena, Mont.	58	82	Philadelphia	70	88
Jacksonville	80	86	St. Louis	72	90
Kansas City	72	88	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	78	92
Miami, Fla.	84	86			

A—8 a. m., June 29.
B—Maximum June 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:08 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday 11:46 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

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SACRED SOLOS
By MABEL BROWNING

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, June 29

(Continued from Page 1)

rapidly sweeping the world to the point where it cannot escape establishing a world economic order, stable and controlled by tight agreement, as an alternative to continued chaos.

More than 900 delegates, from almost every country on the globe, united in this positive internationalist stand. Returning home, they will work through their national chamber of commerce to urge action.

Full account of Chamber's final session: Page 1.

Martial Law—Curb on Barcelona Bandits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Martial law governed the city and province of Barcelona today, as the Spanish Government determined to end a wave of terrorism and criminal sabotage there. An emergency meeting of the Lerroux Cabinet last night resulted in the decree, and the Ministers of War and the Interior left for Barcelona this morning.

A dispute between ousted police and the authorities was thought to have motivated a series of bombings, robberies and other destructive acts, culminating in the firing of tram cars yesterday. No casualties were reported but Premier Alejandro Lerroux announced "the greatest cleanup of crime that Spain has ever known."

Rackets—Lehman Orders Special Trial Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the second step of his racketeering inquiry for New York City, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday ordered a special trial term of the Supreme Court to begin July 29. Instructions from the Governor, which named Judge Philip J. McCook to preside, put the scope of the proceedings under three heads: "Any and all acts of racketeering and vice, any and all acts of organized crime or any other crime, and connections between such acts and law enforcement officers."

Meanwhile the Governor planned to confer with the four prominent Republican attorneys who have all thus far declined to take charge of the inquiry.

Rains—Japanese Centers Flooded

TOKYO (AP)—Floods deluged the populous and thriving Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe districts today. Many are known to have perished.

A fragmentary survey of the affected area indicated that at least 150,000 houses and buildings were inundated and thousands driven from their homes. The storm was reported moving northward from Osaka but it was believed Tokyo would escape it. At 6 p. m. today the rain ceased at Kyoto and the flood waters began subsiding.

Citizenship—Paris Threat to U. S. Doctors Lifted

PARIS (AP)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today intervened quietly to protect American and other foreign physicians and dentists in Paris from an enactment which would have prevented their practicing. The bill requires French citizenship—and hence liability to military training—of all foreign doctors who come to Paris to practice.

The Ministry arranged to remove the clause which would have eliminated those already established. They will now be allowed to continue, and the bill will apply only to those who come henceforth to France.

Duelists—Paris Notabilities Involved

PARIS (AP)—Jean Chiappe, former prefect of Paris police, shot and wounded Pierre Godin, M. Chiappe's predecessor as President of the Paris Municipal Council, in an early morning pistol duel today.

M. Godin had criticized M. Chiappe's former administration of the police department. M. Chiappe, as President of the Municipal Council, is unofficial "mayor" of Paris and one of its best-known politicians.

Overturn—Conservatives Out in New Brunswick

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—While the Liberals in New Brunswick were jubilant yesterday over a landslide in the provincial election, Conservatives in Ottawa were busy pointing out that their Dominion new-deal program was not necessarily repudiated. Governments in the provinces by the sea, they said, are blamed for everything from earthquakes to drought, and present economic conditions provided an ample excuse for turnover.

Federal and provincial currents often flow in contrary directions. When Liberal Mackenzie King was Prime Minister, a majority of the provinces were Conservative. Now, under a Conservative Government, all but one are Liberal.

College—Schaeffer to Head Franklin and Marshall

LANCASTER, Penna. (AP)—Dr. John A. Schaeffer of Joplin, Mo., was elected president of Franklin and Marshall College yesterday at a special meeting of the board of trustees.

New Jersey Warning Holds Up Compacts

(Continued from Page 1)

Connecticut, the Senator said, because the manufacturers misunderstood the purpose and working of the compacts.

Connecticut More Understanding

Connecticut manufacturers, he said, are today much more sympathetic toward the compacts scheme because of educational work done. The same procedure, he feels, will win over the New Jersey manufacturers.

Meanwhile, plans are being formulated for a compact meeting in North Carolina. A. L. Fletcher, North Carolina labor commissioner, is endeavoring to stage a meeting there during the first week in October when the International Association of Government Labor Officials meets.

Such a meeting would definitely spur the compacts movement, as North Carolina is in the heart of the southern district, where low labor standards have made necessary northern sponsorship of compacts to obtain a more competitive position.

No Doubt of Opposition

New Jersey industrialists were vehement in their objection to interstate labor and industry compacts, particularly the 40-hour-week agreement. Nearly a dozen individual firms sent telegrams and letters to the conference opposing the movement. Back of them was the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, a group of 4000 employers.

In a letter to the conference, W. C. Billman, secretary of the association, wrote that the interstate labor compact is opposed to traditional and sound principles of the American Government that each state shall govern its people with due and special regard to circumstances, needs and public policy peculiar to itself.

Every manufacturer who wrote condemned the entire idea of interstate labor compacts.

Labor Body Also Protests

The New Jersey Federation of Labor also protested against the proposed 40-hour-week compact, saying the work week should be limited to 30 hours. Further, it demanded representation on the New Jersey Interstate Co-operation Commission, a voice at the present session, and it urged that the session favor a uniform anti-injunction bill, state legislation to provide collective wages and to stretch out the work day and the work week.

A solution of this problem, he added, may be interstate compacts, but he pointed to the danger of slowness in persuading backward states to agree to child labor and other compacts. Perhaps, he said, "Even before agreements can be reached, conditions will have so changed as to render the compact obsolete."

Willamette Valley Unites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Greater Willamette Valley Association was formed in Portland recently by 500 businessmen, farmers and other residents of the valley. It has outlined a program of advertising and publicity to attract new families to the Willamette country and "to unite the entire valley in a co-operative effort toward future development by banishing sectional and petty jealousies between various towns and communities."

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Peiping Mutiny Halted by Loyal Chinese Troops

PEIPING, China, June 29 (AP)—Additional reinforcements of the Chinese Army arrived today as Peiping returned to normal with a rebellion of troops apparently definitely smashed by loyal soldiers.

The mutineers had disappeared and gates of the historic walls surrounding Peiping were opened once again. Police maintained strict patrols and at night-time no one was allowed on the streets.

The mutineers, military circles here said, were part of the command of General Tsai one of the subordinates of the ousted Hopei Governor, Gen. Hu Hsueh-Chung. At Japan's instance, Tsai had been ordered to leave Hopei by June 25. He failed to go, and the Peiping Military Council ordered his arrest. He was brought here Thursday.

Last night his men seized an armored train and attacked the defences of the south gate of the 16-mile-long city wall. To the fire of the rebels' three-inch gun, guards replied with machine guns, rifles and trench mortars. The armored train retreated to Fengtai, railway junction near Peiping.

Two thousand loyal troops sallied out just before noon, cut the railway line, surrounded the armored train and captured it. The rebels fled in the direction of the demilitarized zone.

Japanese army officers here, virtual rulers of Hopei through the Nanking Government's acceptance of their demands, contented themselves with watching events.

At the United States Embassy two American secretaries, Cecil Lyon and Paul Meter, were lauded as heroes for bringing a group of Americans and other foreigners marooned outside the walls into the city during the shooting early yesterday.

Both insisted, however, that they had performed no act of heroism and had merely persuaded Chinese troops to open the gates and permit them to round up foreigners and escort them into the city. They explained they did not pass through the south gate, which the mutineers were seeking to enter.

'Back to Gold' Urged By World's Business

(Continued from Page 1)

claring that "the commercial nations of the world invite sure disaster if policy of national self-sufficiency is generally pursued."

"Now that high tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions have become general, they have checked international trade to such an extent that no revival of prosperity is possible either for the world as a whole or for separate nations, unless these barriers are modified," the Chamber's resolution affirmed.

War Debts

Declaring that war debts were only one of the causes of the shrinkage of world trade, the International Chamber recommended that "governments should take individual or concerted measures to deal with this indebtedness."

However, Frederick Powell, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, voiced strong protest from the floor against the wording of the resolution on international debts. He put the American delegation on record as objecting to the wording of the resolution. His motion was seconded by Edward A. Filene of Boston.

A resolution was adopted urging nations no to discriminate against business establishments by foreigners in their territory.

The League of Nations' Fiscal Committee's model agreement eliminating double taxation was adopted by the congress.

A resolution offered by the metric countries calling for universal adoption of the metric system was blocked, partly through the activity of Chauncey D. Snow, manager of the American section of the International Chamber.

NRA Criticized

The Chamber likewise voiced implied disapproval of America's recovery program by asserting that "one of the conditions of economic recovery is the balancing of budgets."

The offer from the Carnegie Endowment presented by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, to finance a committee for a survey of international relations "in all their aspects," was accepted.

For the first time in its history the Chamber broke with its custom of changing its president biennially when the delegates re-elected F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen of the Netherlands for another two-year term. Eliot Wadsworth of Boston was re-elected vice-president.

Berlin was selected for the 1937 congress.

California Author Awarded Medal For Best Juvenile Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 28—The John Newberry Medal for "the most distinguished juvenile book written by a citizen or resident of the United States and published during the preceding year," was awarded yesterday to Monica Shannon for her "Dobry," a story of a peasant boy in Bulgaria.

The award was made here at a session of the fifty-seventh annual conference of the American Library Association, by Elizabeth D. Briggs of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, who is chairman of the section for library work with children.

Although the prize-winning story gives a colorful picture of the Balkans, its author has spent all her life in California. She grew up on a 22,000-acre ranch in the Bitter Root Mountains. Before moving to her present home in Santa Monica she lived for seven years on a remote ranch in the Sierra Nevadas.

This is the fourteenth year that the John Newbery Model has been awarded. It is the gift of Frederick G. Melcher, editor of Publisher's Weekly. It is named for an eighteenth century bookseller and publisher who is reputed to be the first bookman to appreciate the opportunity of devoting special attention to the reading interests of children.

The General Explains to the Mayor

Wide World Photo

New Work Relief Chief Meets With LaGuardia

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson Telling New York Mayor That He Will Have 65,000 Unemployed on Work Relief by July 1

Laval Accorded Full Powers To Raise Arms Fund

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—Premier Pierre Laval took command of France today as Parliament went home for a long summer vacation.

M. Laval thanked the Chamber of Deputies for leaving him decree powers strengthening the franc's golden foundations, but withdrew military appropriations bills, deciding to use the decree method to increase France's army and aviation strength. He said that Leftist members might delay the measures.

Opposition to such use of the Government's new powers was immediately expressed in chamber lobbies, where even Laval's friends said they were surprised, others "fearing for the future of parliamentarism." The bill totaled 5,061,000,000 francs (about $328,000,000) of which 291,000,00 francs were to be spent in 1935. Of the total, 1,106,000,000 francs was for the army, and 1,800,000,000 francs for the air force.

Parliament, which caused the fall of the Flandin and Bouisson Governments, worked until dawn clearing away last-hour measures. M. Laval, at the closing, promised he would use his financial decree powers "to work for resumption of economic activity."

"This recovery," he said, "is not possible except in a peaceful Europe, so we will follow a policy of understanding and conciliation, which though assuring respect for our rights, ought to consolidate peace by collective organization and security."

Industrial Disputes Lead to Violence In Several Sections

By the Associated Press

While the United Mine Workers and Appalachian district soft coal operators were reported making progress to avert a threatened strike, scattered violence marked disorders in such varied industries as public utilities, lead and zinc mining and potato farming.

Farmers of Virginia's eastern shore, striking to raise the price of potatoes from $1.25 to $2 a barrel, after patrolling roads to prevent shipment of potatoes, named a five-man council with absolute power over all potatoes, dug, stored or ready for shipment in the area.

Kansas national guard troops prepared to move on Galena where 28 embattled guards held the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company plant. The miners, seeking to prevent the reopening of the plant closed since a walkout May 8 for better working conditions and union recognition, yesterday injured a dozen persons and kept up a running fore of attack until midnight.

Two tramcar operators were injured in Omaha when brickbat bombardment of several street cars renewed the street car disorders which recently brought the Nebraska national guard to South Omaha.

A committee of two soft coal miners and two operators, after working until midnight, met again today in Washington to have a report ready for the Appalachian joint wage conference. Spokesmen indicated progress was being made in the attempt to avert the strike threatened for Monday.

Harry Bragarnick, mediator, announced early today that the strike o. three American Federation of Labor Unions was ended at five Milwaukee dairies.

Some 500 persons were affected by the strike started June 13 and marked with numerous acts of violence.

Rocking Chairs Creeping Out of American Home

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—"Ol' rocking chair" is creaking itself right off the American scene, Lawrence S. Whiting, president of the Furniture Mart, today said it was becoming extinct as a piece of furniture. He believes there are children today who have never seen a rocking chair!

"For the last five years the number of rocking chairs designed and sold has been decreasing rapidly," Mr. Whiting said. "Don't ask me why. They are still on the market, but apparently they just are not fashionable."

Abolish States, Elliott Urges

OAKLAND, Calif., June 29 (AP)—Creation of federal regional districts for efficiency and economy in government was advocated yesterday before the Mills College Institute of International Relations by Dr. William Y. Elliott, chairman of the Department of Government, Harvard University. In suggesting abolition of states, he said, economic and industrial development is along geographical and topographical rather than state lines.

Johnson to Put 65,000 on Jobs July 1, He Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has surveyed the premises of his Federal Works Relief assignment in New York to such effect in the two days since his appointment that he forecast 65,000 more unemployed would be on Work Relief in July.

He will 'run the show," himself without benefit of suggestions from the city's five borough presidents, all of whom are avid for a decentralized works bureau that will give them sovereignty in their respective areas.

General Johnson's administrative forces will be headed by Miss Frances Robinson, with Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, and Alvin Brown, as chief assistants.

City Gets Federal Grant

Meanwhile, New York has wherewithal today to start the dirt flying on nine works relief projects costing around $37,000,000 with outright federal grant of $17,348,529. The Government advance constitutes 45 per cent of the cost and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has arranged to borrow 55 per cent from New York banks at a nominal interest charge, it was learned.

The largest of the projects, for which bids will be advertised next week, is a sewage disposal plant on Ward's Island, to cost $11,360,250. None of these projects falls within the one-year time limit placed on such work in the new relief spending program, since each will take at least 20 months to finish.

Deutsch Sees Duplication

The city's relief budget again was a major subject in the Board of Estimate discussions this week in a sharp argument over the $20,531,000 total—a near-record figure—for the July expenditure. Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch declared that at this rate the city would run behind its budget since its 25 per cent share of the total cannot exceed $3,000,000 a month for the rest of the fiscal year.

Not only necessary services will have to be curtailed, Mr. Deutsch insisted, but more state aid obtained. At the same time, he charged duplication on the relief administration payroll, citing that salaries had risen $90,000 for June and that the publicity department of the bureau was "100 per cent useless."

Ethiopian Policy Of Britain Stirs Criticism in Press

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Some British newspapers severely attacked the Government today for sending Mr. Anthony Eden to Rome as a peacemaker in the Ethiopian dispute.

The Daily Telegraph, remarking that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has thrown a dark shadow directly across the path which leads to European security, added:

"Great Britain has been abused like a pickpocket by the Italian press for having undertaken the thankless role of peacemaker.

"It proved friendship for 50 years was hastily forgotten and scorned because of the mediatorial efforts, in which Britain even prepared herself to provide the Emperor with some compensation for large economic concessions which he was pressed to make to Italy."

The conservative Morning Post referred to "the incorrigible vacillation" of recent British foreign policy, "swayed this way and that by every gust of the latest wind."

The Isolationist Daily Express on its front page printed a letter from Lord Beaverbrook, in which he described the British Government's offer to hand over a strip of British Somaliland to Ethiopia as a "monstrous, detestable proceeding."

Saying the offer was made to compensate Ethiopia for territory which it would give to Italy, Lord Beaverbrook declared:

"In order to patch up a sham peace in a dispute which is no concern of ours, the British Government is prepared to sacrifice the freedom of British subjects dwelling in liberty under the flag. To give them up to a land of slaves is monstrous."

University of Maryland Asks President to Resign

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29 (AP)—The University of Maryland's regents yesterday climaxed a three-month investigation of the administration of Dr. Raymond A. Pearson as president of the university by asking him to submit his resignation by Monday, effective Sept. 1.

If he does this, the board advised him he would be offered a position as consultant in the university's land grant college activities, otherwise, his nine-year connection with the university would cease after a leave of absence for the summer beginning Monday.

Ranks of Alumni Of State Colleges Reach 1,250,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Ohio, June 29—Sixty-four state universities and land grant colleges, members of the National Association of State Universities, will grant more than 32,000 first degrees this academic year, according to a survey of these institutions made public by Dr. A. H. Upham, president of Miami University here, and secretary of the national association. Alumni of the state institutions will then total in excess of 1,250,000.

A composite picture of the state-supported universities and colleges was revealed as a result of the survey which asked for data on academic and financial features of the institutions.

Total enrollment of the universities and colleges is 239,914 men and women students, and the faculty members number 17,576. The institutions reported an income from endowment of $2,289,116, and from gifts and sales of services an income of $3,413,912 for the academic year was reported. Grants of federal funds from federal sources for all institutions totaled $6,796,653, or an average of approximately $27 for each student in attendance.

Income from tuition and student fees was reported as $14,770,073, and receipts from state taxes was approximately $36,000,000. The aggregate state tax income for all governmental purposes during the year in the 46 states reporting was $1,434,738,405, of which the higher educational institutions received approximately 2½ per cent.

The value of continued support for higher education on the part of the states was stressed by Dr. Upnam in commenting on a recent independent survey which has corroborated previous studies establishing a high correlation between education and economic independence.

"An employment study of the more than 4000 graduates of Purdue University of the last seven years, undertaken by the president, Dr. Edward C. Elliott," said Dr. Upham, "has shown that more than 91 per cent of these graduates are now employed. They have established themselves successfully during the most difficult economic period in the history of the country.

"Eighty-nine per cent are in gainful occupations, 2 3-10 per cent occupying the status of housewives and graduate students. Of equal importance has been the finding that more than two thirds of those gainfully employed are engaged in the occupations for which they were specifically trained in the university."

Stone Throwing Out! New American Home To Be Built of Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 29—People who live in glass houses — will be the Americans of the future.

The prediction was made at the American Society for Testing Materials award dinner here this week. The principal discussion centered around housing, and the conclusion was that future Americans, like goldfish, would live in houses of glass.

People who have looked out of and drunk out of glasses for years would be surprised at its value as building material. That is the opinion of John Ely Burchard, vice president of Bemis Industries, Inc., Boston, Mass.

"Glass is almost the most promising material of all," he declared. "The glass technologists have produced double-paned glasses for insulation, glass that transmits the visible spectrum and absorbs the rays of the invisible spectrum, glass that has great resistance to shock because of tempering or lamination, glass bricks and many industrial glasses that can be used in housing."

Miles Coleab, director of the technical and low-cost housing divisions of the Federal Housing Administration, urged more new construction.

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Boys Exhibit 'New Wrinkles' In National Inventors Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—Inventors don't have to be long-haired, queer, live in attics, or have attained mature years. Boys are trying their hand at inventive processes. Junior Inventors of America, organized recently among boys in the Chicago parks, is probably the first club which definitely attempts to encourage boys to tinker around until they have produced.

The new gadgets they have already figured out were on exhibit at the National Inventors' Congress here this week. From scraps they find in the alley—old cans, rope, wire, and what-not—they contrive jig saws, lathes, and boy-built motors.

The idea back of the new organization, instructors in the parks say, is to encourage boys who have an inventive turn to "go ahead." Too often, they say, inventors are considered "queer ducks" when they really should receive as much credit from the populace as the expert athlete or the champion swimmer. Among boys they want to establish the idea of respect for inventors as well as for those with more spectacular accomplishments.

Gadgets Shown

At the Inventors' Congress the youngsters showed some of their boy-made gadgets such as new wrinkles in kite-making, contrivances to allow a parachute to fall from a model airplane in flight, and other boy-constructed gimcracks.

Another new venture to aid inventors is a correspondence school, established in Ohio a few months ago, which has already had more than 400 inquiries, according to its director, Dr. L. A. Trofimov. As far as he knows it is the only one in this country and attempts, through correspondence, to help the inventor develop his ideas, improve his technique.

"Inventing is now being taught just the same as any other creative art," said Dr. Trofimov. "Musicians may have native talent, but they must practice their scales. Painters may have the gift of artistic talent, but they go to art schools and learn to perfect their ability. So why not train inventors—those, of course, who already have a talent in that direction.

Useless Experiment

"Many inventors spend years of useless experimenting because of lack of training. There are 38 different ways of locking a nut on a bolt. Each has a practical value. The correspondence school method gives the inventor, accustomed to developing his ideas in private, the quiet of his own home for study."

For the first time, it is claimed, a penitentiary is giving its inmates a chance to use their inventive skill. Blueprints from members of the new society of inventors at the Michigan State Penitentiary were on exhibit at the Congress. One man has made drawings for a brick making machine, another is working on a shoe stretcher. Others have developed new devices for automobile signals, rotary brushes, and trays for outside of automobiles.

Explore Safety Zone

From some of the "doodads" and "thing-a-ma-jigs" displayed it would appear that many inventors are exploring the "safety zone" to see what more can be done in this direction. Joe Kiss has made a safety device for an autogiro which, he claims, will prevent accidents because it allows the three motors to run independently of one another and because it can land on a small field or even the top of a flat building.

To keep the door closed to unwelcome intruders Miss Helen Stargardt has invented a door "detent." It is a little guard in the floor which can be lifted by the foot, preventing the door from opening more than a few inches.

The lowly zipper is being applied in new ways. For the army puttee or other form-fitting garments, instead of one zipper opening there are now two. This idea was worked out by a woman who explains that it just so much easier to get in and out of the clothing when one zipper opens at one end and the other at the opposite end, thus giving a broader spread to the garment.

Hepburn to Inspect Ontario Idle's Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Another personal inspection of the homes of the unemployed, this time in the vicinity of Hamilton, Peterboro, and sections of the Niagara peninsula, will be undertaken soon by Premier M. F. Hepburn, to investigate conditions complained of by the recent delegation of hunger marchers who met the Premier.

It is understood that in the brief presented to the Government, the marchers demanded a 50 per cent increase above the Campbell report in food allowance; $20 minimum relief rent; that all transients be accommodated in hotels instead of in jails; that all single unemployed over 16 be given $5.50 a week cash allowance; and that cash vouchers be given for bedding, mattresses and cooking utensils.

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Wood Reaches Quarterfinal At Wimbledon

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., blonde New Yorker and rated the most formidable of Frederick J. Perry's challengers for the all-England tennis championship, smashed his way into the quarter-final round today with a 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3 triumph over Harry O. Hopman, top-flight Australian.

Wood played listlessly at times, but there never was much doubt as to the outcome. Hopman capitalized on the American's errors and indifference to win the third set, but when Wood settled down to business, the Australian didn't have a real chance.

The match started very slowly, both making frequent errors. Hopman double-faulted twice to give Wood a 4—1 lead and the American then ran through the next two games for the set. Wood was trying to get length on his drives and was missing the lines often.

Wood's opponent in the quarter-finals will be Jack Crawford, top-ranking Australian who eliminated George Patrick Hughes of Great Britain, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., star who was eliminated in the first round of the championship, received a walk-over into the second round of the consolation plate tournament when his first-round opponent, C. N. O. Ritchie of England, defaulted.

Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, fifth seeded player, defeated Miss F. K. Scott of Great Britain, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, in the third round of the women's singles.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, former British and American champion, now making a comeback, won her third-round singles match from Susan Noel of England, 6—1, 6—3.

Helen H. Jacobs, American champion, advanced to the fourth round of women's singles by winning in straight sets from Nancy M. Lyle of England, 7—5, 6—1.

N. G. Farquharson and Vernon G. Kirby, South Africa, defeated Clayton C. Burwell of Charlotte, N. C., and David N. Jones of New York in the men's doubles, 6—1, 9—7, 4—6, 7—5.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	8	3	.727
Los Angeles	7	4	.636
San Francisco	6	5	.545
Hollywood	6	5	.545
Oakland	5	6	.455
Seattle	5	6	.455
Portland	4	7	.364
Sacramento	3	8	.273

Results June 28

Missions 4, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 5, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 7, Portland 4.
San Francisco 4, Seattle 2.

Grand Slam for Mrs. Vare

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 (AP)—Glenna Collett Vare, former national champion, achieved a grand slam in local golf yesterday. She and Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, also a former national champion, defeated Mrs. Helen B. Stetson and Edith Quier, 2 and 1, in the finals for the women's doubles crown. Mrs. Vare earlier in the season won the individual title and, teamed with her husband, captured the mixed foursome crown several weeks ago.

Mistress Finishes Third

BERGEN, Norw., June 29 (AP)—Third contestant to finish the 3050-mile trans-atlantic race from Newport, R. I., to Bergen, George E. Roosevelt's 60-foot black schooner, Mistress, passed Marstenen at 5:20 a. m. today. Her elapsed time for the long voyage was 20 days, 10 hours, 25 minutes or 490 hours, 25 minutes.

Leading Batter

Walter D. Switzer '35
Cornell Varsity Nine

Two Businesswomen Eliminated in West

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—America's two businesswomen golfers, Helen L. Hicks and Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, both blew up yesterday in the semifinals of the women's western open golf championship.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, conquered Miss Hicks, national champion in 1931, 2 and 1, while Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, Winnetka, Ill., defeated the Texas girl, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Hill, a veteran campaigner and former western champion, meets Mrs. Reinhardt, in the 36-hole championship match today. Mrs. Reinhardt is the former Elaine Rosenthal, winner of the Western Association closed championship event three times and a former runnerup for the national title.

The surprising defeat of the businesswomen golfers was due to the fact that the iron play and putting ability of their opponents was superior. Miss Hicks left the turn all square with Mrs. Hill, while the Texas girl was three down to Mrs. Reinhardt.

Miss Hicks won the eleventh with a birdie 4, with Mrs. Hill coming on to win the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth. They halved the next three, with the match ending on the seventeenth.

Borsodi Wins Golf Title

GREENWICH, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Fred Borsodi of the Hill School and former city junior champion of Pottsdam, Penna., his home town, today is the proud possessor of the eastern interscholastic golf title.

Switzer Wins Batting Prize In College League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

College—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	11	1	.917
Harvard	8	4	.667
Yale	6	6	.500
Cornell	5	7	.417
Princeton	5	7	.417
Columbia	4	8	.333
Pennsylvania	3	9	.250

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship season of 1935 was probably the best that the organization has held during the six years of its existence. For the first time in history, all of the games were played and in one case a game was replayed. Dartmouth, under the able coaching of Charles M. (Jeff) Tesreau, former New York Giant pitcher, won the team title with the record average of .917. The only game the Green lost was the second one it played against Yale. Harvard threatened the Indian of New Hampshire, but Dartmouth finally won both.

Dartmouth owes its championship largely to the brilliant pitching of Theodore O. Olson '36, captain-elect of next year's team. He pitched in 10 of the Dartmouth games, won nine and lost one. He pitched 79 innings, allowed only 63 hits, gave 28 bases on balls and struck out 75. William A. Lincoln '35 of Harvard was runner-up to Olson with 10 games pitched, six of which were won and one lost.

The batting championship was won by Walter D. Switzer '35 of Cornell with an average of .486. Elward L. Casey '35 of Dartmouth was runner-up with .471. Switzer therefore receives the Charles Hildreth Blair bat. Louis J. Effinger of the University of Pennsylvania batted for .500; but as he went to bat only 14 times, his average did not qualify him for the championship. The team and individual averages for the season follow:

Team Batting

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	RBI.	Av.
Cornell	12	392	68	118	25	62	.301
Yale	12	397	67	119	23	55	.300
Dartmouth	12	386	78	115	29	60	.298
Columbia	12	411	71	120	12	64	.292
Harvard	13	468	100	128	24	74	.274
Penn	12	414	58	105	20	54	.254
Princeton	13	403	47	91	20	42	.226

Team Fielding

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	DP.	Av.
Dartmouth	12	408	137	19	5	.966
Yale	12	311	154	29	8	.941
Cornell	12	280	139	28	10	.937
Harvard	13	351	172	37	3	.934
Penn	12	311	138	36	7	.926
Princeton	13	321	148	40	12	.921
Columbia	12	296	153	40	10	.918

INDIVIDUAL BATTING
(Six or More Games)

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Ave.
Effinger, Penn	8	14	3	7	1	0	.500
Switzer, Cornell	9	35	8	17	4	11	.486
Casey, Dartmouth	11	34	7	16	3	10	.471
Mareski, Columbia	12	47	14	22	1	9	.468
Fletcher, Harvard	9	7	3	3	0	2	.429
W. Clark, Dartmouth	12	48	7	20	3	6	.417
Pross, Cornell	8	15	4	6	1	4	.400
Ratajczak, Dartmouth	12	48	13	18	6	9	.375
Ciampa, Columbia	11	38	4	14	2	15	.368
Froelich, Cornell	11	44	4	16	0	5	.364
De Battenc't, Colum.	8	22	5	8	0	0	.364
Rankin, Yale	8	11	3	4	0	1	.364
Kreimer, Cornell	12	47	8	17	6	4	.362
Woodlock, Yale	12	47	8	17	3	5	.362
Armstrong, Yale	10	28	2	10	0	4	.357
Owen, Harvard	13	51	11	18	0	8	.353
Curtin, Yale	12	43	10	15	4	12	.349
Freeman, Penn	12	46	6	16	0	14	.348
Perry, Princeton	7	26	2	9	2	2	.346
Klimczak, Yale	12	38	6	13	3	8	.342
Downer, Cornell	12	47	10	16	6	13	.340
Cummins, Yale	11	47	7	16	3	4	.340
Hauze, Penn	12	49	9	16	1	10	.327
O'Donnell, Penn	12	44	4	14	3	4	.318
Conathan, Dartm'th	12	32	6	10	0	12	.313
Buckhout, Cornell	9	26	6	8	2	4	.308
Gibbs, Harvard	13	49	10	15	4	14	.306
Adzigian, Harvard	13	46	12	14	6	2	.304
Petterson, Columbia	12	46	7	14	1	6	.304
Sullivan, Harvard	9	20	6	6	0	3	.300
Chanda, Penn	8	20	4	6	0	2	.300
Urie, Columbia	12	47	3	14	2	6	.298
Dugan, Cornell	12	44	11	13	4	7	.295
Woodruff, Harvard	13	51	11	15	2	10	.294
Sandbach, Prince'n	13	41	5	12	2	6	.293
Kelley, Yale	12	41	10	12	2	6	.293
Prouty, Harvard	12	55	9	16	3	9	.291
Klein, Yale	12	38	6	11	1	4	.289
Shannahan, Penn	12	49	11	14	4	4	.286
Morris, Princeton	6	14	2	4	0	2	.286
Bilodeau, Harvard	13	53	14	15	1	8	.283
Ray, Dartmouth	12	44	6	12	2	4	.273
LeVan, Princeton	13	48	10	13	4	1	.271
Nash, Columbia	12	48	11	13	0	10	.271
Hayes, Harvard	12	37	7	10	5	8	.270
Rees, Penn	7	15	3	4	2	2	.267
Kozloff, Penn	12	43	8	11	3	8	.256
P. Clark, Dartmouth	12	51	12	13	11	5	.255
French, Princeton	13	51	4	13	3	11	.255
Brominski, Columbia	12	48	10	12	2	3	.250
Mayer, Cornell	9	28	3	7	0	4	.250
Chabet, Princeton	13	46	10	11	3	7	.239
Maguire, Harvard	13	46	9	11	1	5	.239
Bell, Princeton	9	21	2	5	1	2	.238
Reichel, Princeton	13	38	3	9	0	1	.237
Maxim, Columbia	10	35	4	8	1	4	.229
Clark, Penn	7	22	2	5	2	0	.227
Krukowski, Cornell	11	40	8	9	2	3	.225
Horton, Yale	10	40	7	9	1	4	.225
Dugan, Yale	11	41	4	9	6	2	.220
Gannett, Columbia	6	14	2	3	0	2	.214
Allen, Dartmouth	10	24	6	5	2	2	.208
Chase, Columbia	9	25	3	5	0	0	.200
Hill, Princeton	12	31	3	6	2	2	.194
Ritchie, Penn	7	31	3	6	1	1	.194
Lees, Penn	11	21	3	4	2	2	.190
Lindheimer, Cornell	7	11	1	2	0	3	.182
Hart, Dartmouth	12	40	12	7	1	4	.175
Myers, Princeton	11	30	0	5	0	3	.167
Olson, Dartmouth	10	30	3	5	0	5	.167
Eddowes, Penn	6	13	0	2	0	3	.154
Spencer, Princeton	6	14	2	2	0	2	.143
Barton, Penn	12	24	1	3	0	0	.125
Lincoln, Harvard	10	27	3	3	0	3	.111
Jordan, Cornell	12	33	2	3	1	2	.091
Nevitt, Princeton	10	33	2	1	2	1	.013
Horne, Penn	7	6	0	0	0	0	.000

(Three to Five Games)

Jayne, Dartmouth	4	10	1	4	0	1	.400
Longley, Dart	4	11	1	4	1	2	.364
Rice, Princeton	4	3	0	1	0	2	.333
Morgan, Columbia	3	7	0	2	0	0	.286
Batten, Cornell	5	12	2	3	0	1	.250
Carhart, Yale	3	4	0	1	1	0	.250
Barabas, Columbia	5	18	6	4	3	3	.222
Fernander, Penn	4	5	2	1	1	0	.200
Founder, Dartmouth	3	6	1	1	0	0	.167
Beinstein, Penn	4	10	0	0	0	0	.000
King, Columbia	5	9	0	0	0	0	.000

Leading Pitcher

Ralph W. Brown

Theodore O. Olson
Dartmouth Varsity Nine

Barrett, Dartmouth	3	7	1	0	0	1	.000
Kohlman, Yale	3	7	1	0	0	0	.000
Fitzpatrick, Harvard	5	5	0	0	0	0	.000
McKenzie, Yale	3	5	1	0	0	0	.000
Braggiotti, Harvard	4	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Lauritzen, Princeton	3	4	0	0	1	0	.000
Bosworth, Yale	2	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Waldinger, Harvard	3	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Wood, Harvard	3	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Pitchers' Records
(Twenty-seven or more innings)

	G	CG	IP	H	BB	SO	W	L	PC
Olson, Dart	10	8	79	63	28	75	9	1	.900
Lincoln, Harv	10	6	75	72	24	39	6	1	.857
Horton, Yale	10	3	63	58	17	36	4	3	.571
Bell, Princeton	9	5	59	55	17	29	4	3	.571
Barton, Penn	12	1	67	71	37	38	3	6	.333
Batten, Cornell	6	2	28	41	6	9	1	2	.333
de Bettenc't, Col	8	5	57	60	38	35	2	5	.286
Pross, Cornell	8	2	39	52	29	19	1	3	.250
Rankin, Yale	8	2	34	41	5	14	1	3	.250
Morris, Prince	8	2	31	31	12	15	1	4	.200

(All Others Winning or Losing)

	G	CG	IP	H	BB	SO	W	L	P.C.
Jayne, Dart.	4	2	21	23	7	16	2	0	1.000
Dillgham, Yale	2	0	5	7	4	5	1	0	1.000
Bilodeau, Har.	6	1	26	31	12	8	2	1	.667
Lindh'm'r, Cor	7	0	26	30	9	19	3	2	.600
Morgan, Col.	3	2	16	21	6	5	1	1	.500
Gannett, Col.	5	2	25	41	21	15	1	2	.333
Braggiotti, Har	4	0	12	18	7	5	1	2	.333
Lees, Penn	5	0	14	13	10	8	0	1	.000
Chubet, Prince	1	0	2	5	2	0	0	1	.000
Horne, Penn.	7	0	17	24	6	7	0	2	.000

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	37	28	.569
Montreal	38	31	.551
Baltimore	39	32	.549
Toronto	37	33	.529
Newark	36	33	.522
Syracuse	37	36	.507
Rochester	28	41	.406
Albany	27	45	.375

Results June 28

Montreal 11, Buffalo 8.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 5.
Toronto 2, Rochester 1.
Syracuse 7, Newark 3.
Baltimore 20, Albany 6.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	46	28	.622
Memphis	42	28	.600
Chattanooga	38	32	.543
Nashville	37	34	.521
New Orleans	37	35	.514
Little Rock	29	37	.439
Birmingham	28	44	.389
Knoxville	25	44	.362

Results June 28

Birmingham 8, Knoxville 4.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 3.
Atlanta 2, New Orleans 1.

American Association

Results June 28

Indianapolis 11, Milwaukee 9.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 7.
Columbus 16, St. Paul 5.
One game postponed.

Henshaw Misses A No-Hit Victory Over Pittsburgh

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Roy Henshaw, a little left-hander who only three years ago was pitching for the University of Chicago varsity, almost carved his name in baseball's Hall of Fame yesterday at Wrigley Field, Chicago, when he shut out the Pittsburgh Pirates with one hit and won his game for the Cubs by 8 to 0. The solitary Pittsburgh hit was a double by Mace Brown, a relief pitcher, on a drive that Freddy Lindstrom just missed catching in deep right center field. Lindstrom, a fast runner who covers acres of ground in center field, just touched the ball, but could not get hold of it. After consulting several of his pressbox associates, the official scorer credited Brown with a two-bagger. Incidentally, Brown batted .187 for Tulsa in the Texas League last season and he probably will hit less than that in the National League.

Every time a major league pitcher just misses a no-hit, no-run game, the question arises, "Isn't it better that he did miss it?" Several big league managers insist that the strain and tension placed upon the pitcher who turns in a no-hitter, might ruin his future.

Ruffing Missed One

Back in May of 1931, Charlie Ruffing of the Yankees was pitching against the St. Louis Browns. He had a no-hit game within his grasp until the eighth inning, when Lin Storti broke through with a single. After the safety, Ruffing apparently eased up and the Browns proceeded to collect three more hits before the game had ended.

When the last man was retired, Babe Ruth rushed up to Ruffing and congratulated him, not because he had pitched a great game of ball, but because he had missed a no-hitter.

"Gosh, I'd have felt bad if you had tossed a no-hitter," said Ruth. "There's no worse 'jinx' to a pitcher and you mean too much to our club to get yourself tangled up in anything like that. Once a pitcher enters the Hall of Fame, he is followed in by a lot of troubles."

Perhaps the Babe was right. At least what he said is worthy of considerable thought. A number of years ago a slim White Sox rookie named Charlie Robertson accomplished what few big leaguers have done. He not only held the Detroit Tigers hitless, but also did not let a man reach first base. It was a perfect game. Almost two weeks passed before he had sufficiently rested to pitch again. He faced the Cleveland Indians, but that was about all he did—face them. They batted his delivery all over the field, and Charlie Robertson, the perfect game pitcher, was chased to the showers in the second inning.

That same year—1922—Jesse Barnes of the Giants reached the peak of his form against the Phillies, letting that club down without a hit. Manager John J. McGraw rested him for five days, and then sent him in against the St. Louis Cardinals. Barnes lasted one third of an inning, and it was several weeks before he could win another game.

Haines Blanked Braves

On July 17, 1924, Jesse Haines of the Cardinals blanked the Braves without a hit and was carried off the field on the shoulders of his team mates. Haines' next appearance in the box was against the Phillies, who combed him for 15 hits and 7 runs in 8 innings. Bob Burke, a tall, slim left-hander with Washington, turned in a no-hitter over Boston on Aug. 8, 1931. Before this performance he had done little to warrant even a starting berth on the Washington staff. And he has done very little since. Carl Hubbell of the Giants, one of the greatest left-handers of the present baseball era, reached the no-hit peak in 1929. Hubbell and his mates well remember how it was a long time before the next victory came.

Perhaps this morning the name of Roy Henshaw would be written in gold letters across his locker in the Wrigley Field clubhouse had Lindstrom reached Brown's drive. But those gold letters might have faded on his next start. They might have entirely disappeared within a month. The strain on a pitcher's arm through nine innings of hitless ball is terrific. That double in the sixth inning enabled him to ease up. Brown may have been Chicago's hero, not Henshaw.

★ ★ ★

Big Hank Greenberg, Detroit first baseman, smashed three home runs yesterday in a doubleheader with St. Louis, bringing his total for the season to 23. He leads both major leagues. Greenberg connected first in the fifth inning of the opener. Hansen, a left-hander, was pitching for the Browns. Hank added the other two in the second game. The Tigers won both games and took possession of third place in the American League pennant race. Chicago, beaten by Cleveland, dropped to fourth place.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 29, 1910

PHILADELPHIA'S lead in the American League was cut to one game when the Athletics lost a close one to Boston in 15 innings. The score was 6 to 4. New York closed in on the leaders by defeating Washington, 2 to 1. Detroit also kept pace with the leaders by winning from Chicago, 2 to 0. New York gained one full game on Chicago in the senior race.

Yankee Finishes Last In Cornwall Y. C. Race

FALMOUTH, Eng., June 29—Gerard B. Lambert's sloop Yankee received another setback in English waters yesterday when she finished last in the Cornwall Yacht Club's class J race as Hugh Paul's speedy Astra led the fleet of six home in 4h. 34m. 21s.

T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavor, unsuccessful challenger for the America's cup, was second in 4h. 57m. 51s. Then came C. R. Fairey's Shamrock V., also a former challenger for the international trophy, in 5h. 10m. 8s., and W. L. Stephenson's Valsheda in 5h. 25m. 35s. Yankee was clocked in 5h. 26m., while His Majesty's Britannia dropped out early in the race.

Younger Generation Wins

By Staff Correspondent

WESTBURY, June 28—Once more, the younger generation of polo players prevailed in the June tournament of the Meadow Brook Club for high-goal players, for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup, when Aiken Knights, with George H. Bostwick, the noted steeplechase amateur and his brother Dunbar Bostwick, swamped Great Island, in spite of the presence of Gerald Balding, the British international player, on the losing side, by a score of 13 to 4, in the semifinal round. While the Bostwicks played fine polo, it was the defense work of William Post 2d, formerly of Princeton, and a defense star on the Aurora team that invaded England last year, that really was the sensation. Post, at back, was the chief instrument in holding the opposition scoreless for the first half, and he scored five of the goals for his team as well.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	23	.629
Cleveland	35	25	.583
Detroit	36	28	.563
Chicago	31	26	.544
Boston	30	32	.484
Washington	28	34	.452
Philadelphia	25	33	.431
St. Louis	18	41	.305

Results June 28

Detroit 10, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.
Only games.

Cloughley Navy Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 28 — Lieut. Sterling T. Cloughley '20, former catcher, has been named coach of the United States Naval Academy baseball team for next year. He succeeds Lieut. Frank Fenno who has coached the Midshipmen for the past two years. Alian F. Fleming '36, of Las Cruces, N. M., has been elected captain of the Annapolis varsity crew for next year. Fleming rowed Bow and No. 3 in this year's varsity. James A. Coddington '36, of Springfield, Ill., will manage the crew.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Bowl Tennis at Chestnut Hill July 8

THE first eight days of July will see, weather permitting, the completion of the Rhode Island state men's tennis championship and the New England sectional men's doubles championship at the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I., and the start of the forty-third annual Longwood Bowl tournament for men and the women's invitation tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Entries for the Longwood Bowl tourney will close July 5 at 4 p. m., with Robert C. Bray, referee, Longwood Cricket Club. Doubles entries close at 4 p. m., July 8, at the clubhouse. Entries in singles will be restricted to 64; doubles to 32 teams. Play starts at 1 p. m., July 8.

The eighth Longwood Bowl is now in competition. William (Little Bill) Johnston won a leg in 1921, Big Bill Tilden in 1922 and 1926, R. Norris Williams in 1923, Frederic Mercur in 1924, Gerald Patterson of Australia in 1925, John H. Doeg in 1927 and 1929, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in 1928, Clifford S. Sutter in 1930, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in 1931, David N. Jones in 1932, Richard T. Murphy in 1933 and Martyn Buxby in 1934.

★ ★ ★

Bay State Tennis Finalists—George Holmes Perkins, the defending champion, and Lawrence B. Rice, former champion, will meet for the Massachusetts tennis singles title on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today.

Yesterday, Rice qualified for the final by defeating Sam Fitch in three hard-fought sets, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4. Perkins won the first set of his semifinal match easily at 6—2, but required much skill to top R. Lockwood Tower in the second, at 11—9.

★ ★ ★

Belmont Archer Double Winner — J. F. Waterman of Belmont, the unknown in the tournament, competing yesterday at Deerfield in the Eastern Archery Association meet, won the championship of the Double York and Double American Rounds. Madeleine Taylor of Greenwich, Conn., is the new champion of the Double National Round, scoring 36 points better than the total made by last year's champion, Ruth Snavely of New Haven.

A Canadian entry sprang a surprise in the First Columbia Round, tying Miss Taylor for first place with a total of 570.

The three-day tourney ends today with the final day's shooting, annual meeting and banquet.

★ ★ ★

Rhode Island Boy Wins at Longwood—Sanford Webster of Pawtucket, R. I., successfully defended his Massachusetts junior boys' tennis title at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday. He defeated Arthur Barrows, 6—4, 6—2. Robert Decker of Newton and Walter Muther of Brookline carried off the junior boys' doubles title, defeating William Kenney and Fred Voight, 6—4, 12—10.

The winners of six more tournaments will be decided at Longwood today. Yesterday, Louise Hedlund of Watertown sprang a surprise by defeating Helen Bernard of New York in the older girls' tournament, 6—0, 6—3. It was a semi-final match.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—A doubleheader is scheduled for Braves Field tomorrow between the Phillies and the Boston National League Club. The double bill will close Philadelphia's present series in the Hub . . . The First Corps Cadets nine defeated the Monitor Baseball Club last night at the Fens Stadium, 14 to 5, in a Business League game . . . The Cohasset Horse Show Association will hold its annual show on the estate of Mrs. Hugh Bancroft Aug. 15, 16, and 17. Prize money will amount to approximately $3000 . . . Six women field hockey players from the Boston district, Eleanor Eaton, Lucille Burnham, Gertrude Hooper, Dorothy Benson, Gretchen Schuyler and Betty Richey, will, according to present plans, sail from New York in the Britannic, Aug. 24, for a tour of England . . . Fred Borsodi of the Hill School won the eastern interscholastic golf title at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday, defeating Arthur Rogers of Belmont Hill, 5 and 3 . . . Eva Morrison of Boston has arrived in London en route to Dover, Eng., where she will train for an attempt to swim the English channel.

Long-Range Hitting Features Batting Races in Majors

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—While the long-range clouting feats of Hank Greenberg of Detroit and Jim (Ripper) Collins of the St. Louis Cardinals supplied most of the interest in the big league batting races during the past week, there was no lack of hitting of the ordinary sort.

Greenberg belted out six home runs for a total of 23 in the seven days which ended with yesterday's games and drove in 18 runs for an 84 total. Collins, with lower season's records, clouted five homers and batted in 19 tallies.

Meanwhile the batting leaders of the two circuits got nowhere. Arky Vaughan of Pittsburgh, whose .400 mark tops both leagues, remained on the sidelines for the second week. Bob Johnson of the Athletics suffered a four-point drop to .366, but retained his American League lead as he hit only seven times in 22 attempts.

Both leaders weathered strong attacks on their positions. Joe Vosmik of Cleveland went after Johnson with a batting spurt that netted 11 hits in 21 trips to the plate, raised his average 15 points to .348 and sent him from seventh place to second among the circuit's leading regulars. The whole National League list showed an upward movement with Joe Medwick and Pepper Martin of the Cardinals second and third, gaining six and 10 points respectively. Medwick hit 13 times in 32 times up, while Martin hit 11 out of 26. The first 10 regulars in each major league follow:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	42	190	50	76	.400
Medwick, St. Louis	63	265	50	96	.362
Martin, St. Louis	56	246	54	85	.346
Young, Pittsburgh	44	155	23	53	.342
Leiber, New York	62	249	44	83	.334
Terry, New York	62	258	40	86	.333
Collins, St. Louis	63	245	47	79	.323
J. Moore, Phila	62	232	45	75	.323
Moore, New York	61	266	53	85	.320
Jensen, Pittsburgh	57	239	41	76	.318

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Johnson, Philadelphia	58	238	53	87	.366
Vosmik, Cleveland	59	253	30	88	.348
Myer, Washington	61	252	46	87	.345
Gehringer, Detroit	65	270	55	92	.341
Haas, Chicago	44	156	19	53	.340
Cramer, Philadelphia	58	260	44	88	.338
Moses, Philadelphia	50	204	37	69	.338
Foxx, Philadelphia	58	208	46	70	.337
Stone, Washington	55	219	41	72	.323
Hemsley, St. Louis	56	187	23	62	.332

Derbyshire Adds to Lead

LONDON, June 29 (Canadian Press)—In the closest battle of the year Derbyshire scored a seven-run victory over Lancashire yesterday to increase its lead in the cricket championship table. Derbyshire now has a commanding lead. Kent, which passed Warwickshire and Yorkshire to take second place earlier in the week, was idle and lost its place to Yorkshire, which defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 100 runs. In other games Middlesex won by 104 runs from Worcestershire and Sussex defeated Oxford University by 396 runs.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	42	17	.712
Pittsburgh	38	28	.576
St. Louis	36	27	.571
Chicago	34	27	.557
Brooklyn	28	32	.467
Cincinnati	27	36	.429
Philadelphia	24	37	.393
Boston	19	44	.302

Results June 28

Philadelphia 4, Boston 2. (10 innings.)
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 11, Brooklyn 7.

Colgate Replaces Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29—A change has been made in the Brown University football schedule for 1936. As originally drawn up Columbia was to play the Bruins here Thanksgiving Day; but in order that the Blue and White might meet Stanford Nov. 28, Brown released Columbia and Colgate has been scheduled in its place. It is expected that Columbia will return to the Brown schedule in 1937.

Helen Pedersen Wins

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 29 (AP)—Helen Pedersen, Stamford (Conn.) girl star, outsteadied top-seeded Mrs. Henry C. Brunie of New York yesterday to register a 6—2, 6—1 triumph and add the Pennsylvania and eastern states women's tennis championship to her national 'junior girls' crown. The New Englander's speed on court coverage and steadiness with her racket earned her the triumph in fast time.

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Camper's Road

CAMPING, like Gaul, is a land of three parts—anticipation, experience, retrospection. Within those borders, as month flows into month, the camper travels a pleasant road, its turns marked with friendly guideposts.

The first one appears, usually in February, upon some prosaic basement errand; perhaps to store empty fruit jars. You sight the trunk that holds your duffle, and a thought crosses your mind—the first bluebird of a mental spring. Did you ever grind that nick out of the camp ax? Let's look. The fruit jars go aside, the trunk comes out and you lift the lid.

A nostalgic aroma rises from within—of wool, rubber, waxed grub sacks, wood smoke from campfires long cold. A unique mixture, floating upon a mothball foundation and topped with a stratum of fly dope. Quelques fleurs! The pack sack comes out for inspection. A scratch there, but the fabric is still sound. A copper rivet would help this strap. And there must be a pocket sewed on for camera and films.

An hour later the family's rescue party finds you, amid scattered duffle, reading last year's grub list. "Camping—in February?" Oh, no, you hastily deny; just looking through some stuff. Quickly you pack it away, while the blizzard shouts that spring is forever exiled. Plenty of time, you tell yourself as you climb back upstairs. Such thoughts can wait.

Meanwhile, inwardly, you understand what has happened, because you know it of old. You have come to the first landmark; you have heard The Call. You can no more ignore it than you can prevent buds from becoming blossoms.

* * *

FROM MARCH THROUGH June, you enjoy the leisurely activity of preparation; in July the tempo quickens. And then, unannounced, another landmark comes into sight. Innumerable conferences with partner Charley have perfected the plans; the grub list has been checked over and again, the food stowed in waterproof bags. The wool lining has been sewed into the vest; the extra shirt button tacked under the collar; socks mended, boots greased, spare shoe-lace carefully included in the ditty box. The three indispensables—matches, knife and compass—are provided; the new ax sheath made and fitted; maps secured, tent and fly net inspected. You go over the pack list of previous trips, but find no omission; all is provided.

And so with a comfortable feeling of prudence you sit on the floor with all this impedimenta about you, and the kitchen scales before you, and attack the problem from the opposite angle. How much of this can you get along without? Four ounces you gain when you jettison the extra knife. Two ounces go with the fourth pair of socks. Two pounds of sugar ought to be enough; you empty out a pound, and by so much more are your shoulders emancipated. An extra pair of trousers is finally discarded; and by degrees, and with thought, you come to the unyielding point where you can trim no further.

So, you pack.

That night as you go to bed you recognize another guide-post, with which you are now abreast—The Time When Everything Is Done.

* * *

THERE COMES AT last—at "long, long last"—the great occasion, Getaway Day. You recognize this landmark instantly you awaken. Within you swells vast superiority over ordinary folk, to whom this is an ordinary day. The janitor dragging a hose across the lawn—he doesn't know it's Getaway Day. The milkman, clinking up and down the back steps—it's just so many hours to him. The neighbor next door—surely, he will be more responsive; you call to him through the window.

"Going on vacation today!"

"Vacation?" He looks involuntarily toward the sky. "Well, a pleasant trip to you."

He is not impressed. But then, neither were you a month ago, when it was Getaway Day for him. No matter. It merely proves that this day is a strictly personal joy.

You project yourself into the future. As you shave, you tell your lathery reflection that tomorrow you'll hang your mirror on a Norway pine stump. As the hot water splashes abundantly into the bowl, you think that tomorrow you'll heat water over an open fire. While the toast comes brown from the chromium robot and the marmalade is golden in the glass, you plan the breakfast that is twenty-four hours away. Bacon, and—let's see: eggs. With pancakes for a factor of safety. As you lay down your napkin, you think: that's the last one of those you'll see for fourteen days.

Getaway Day! It sings in the air.

The taxi comes. Good-bys. Directions about letters. Wrestling the pack downstairs and across the sidewalk. A quick run back for another good-by. Good-by, good-by, I'm away!

And, at the appointed corner, waits another disreputable pack sack, and Charley, grinning in delight.

* * *

NOW, NO MATTER what your destination or itinerary, you pass another landmark on the road all campers travel. You think of A Last Minute Purchase.

What is it? Here divergence begins, for no two camp alike. Candles, perhaps, for the Stonebridge lantern. You have that sudden hollow feeling, and then the rally as you gather yourself to attack the problem. What to do? Stores are whizzing past the taxi windows—there went a hardware store, but you didn't see it in time. Perhaps you could get them at the end of your train journey. Maybe there will still be time at the station.

You pay the driver and hurry through the waiting room. Ten minutes, still. Leaving your duffle, you stride to the narrow street of shooting galleries and curio shops, and inquire. Hardware store? Yes: just past the alley.

"Plumber's candles!" you demand as you burst through the doorway. The understanding clerk whips the package under your arm; you race back, to find your duffle and Charley standing where you lift them, and the locomotive puffing patiently in the train shed.

Achievement is yours; with dignity and deliberation you make your way aboard and to your seat. Another landmark has gone by.

* * *

OTHER GUIDEPOSTS FOLLOW, but let us think of or2: The Day When You Feel at Home. It does not come immediately; entering the woods from city life, one is out of tempo. It irks to get wet, to be cumbered with chores, to lack shelves. But new duties grow familiar. You stop trying to translate from city ways to wilderness ways. The city, indeed, has ceased; there is no other land but this.

Returning from an all day paddle to the mouth of Slingshot Brook, you round the point above camp and look upon a welcome scene. There in the clearing stands the little green tent as you left it this morning. The skillet and tin plates piled neatly on the stump, the dishtowel fluttering from the bush; before the doorway the blackened stones where the cook fire will presently burn. All familiar, as though you had lived there half a year.

You and Charley heave the canoe to safety on the beach, cook and eat and sit beside the fire. Night falls, but the leaping blaze keeps back the chill. Security sits with you; come wind or storm, the canvas house is a safe retreat. About you is your domain; you are At Home.

* * *

ONE MORE LANDMARK, not of the camp, but certainly of camping. You return to the city, feet no less eager than when you went away. And before you have been long in the house you step into the bathroom, turn the faucet, and—wonder of wonders! Instantly and abundantly, Hot Water.

Nowhere along the way is there a sweeter experience than that.

* * *

SO RUNS THE camper's road. Bon voyage, my friends.

JOHN F. HAYES

Still Night On the River

IT IS still tonight.
The lights on the bridges and on the farther shore
Reflect themselves deep in the water
Like golden pillars,
Rows of them, two by two, a long circular archway
Through which the mermaids go,
Idly floating on the surface of the water,
Keeping the gentle motion of these shallow waves,
Like a sea dance.

Are there mermaids in the river? you ask.
And why not? I ask in return.
Surely there are in this river.
They are not visible now. Too many people
Are walking about and they do not dance for mortals.
Only I think, perhaps, if everyone else were to go,
Perhaps,
Knowing how we two love the quietness
And mystery and wonder of the river,
They might glide up to the surface awhile
And make for us the silent music
Of rhythm and motion.

The others are gone.
Hush! Stand very still!
They are coming now.

Through the golden arches
Move with quiet motion
As with stately music
To the unquiet ocean.

Move with quiet motion
Through the arches golden,
With your mystic silence,
With your magic olden.

Beauty not quite mortal,
Each a sea-nymph's daughter,
White arms far outspreading
Your gold hair on the water.

On the water, gold hair
Shining in the star-light,
On the water, white arms
Pale dreams in the far light.

We have loved your dancing,
All your fishly graces,
And your weird and lovely
Moon-pale maiden faces.

We can hear the music
Seldom heard by mortals
Issuing with sweet caution
From the river's portals.

On through golden arches
Move with quiet motion
Led by magic music
To the unquiet ocean.

MARJORIE KNAPP

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months ..$2.25
Six Months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Wide World

"RAINY SEASON": *A Modern Japanese Print by Kisaku Yamada*

JAPANESE art history is remarkable for the fact of outside influence. That is to say, the great art epochs of Japan seemed to follow importations of ideas conceived and formulated elsewhere. The Japanese were not mere imitators, however; they assimilated what they acquired, they added their own ingredients. Indeed, they owed a great debt of gratitude to the Chinese for heading them off toward the nobler paths of expression. With all the acquisition, they remained invariably Asiatic; they belonged to the Orient with its conventions, its lore, its culture. The Japanese print is best known to us here in the West, but that is only a small example of the accomplishment of the nation.

There is a problem which casts a shadow of doubt across Asiatic art life of today. It concerns the recognition of Occidental ideas. It is inevitable that the artists migrating to Europe shall return home with an accumulation of fresh ideas. It is well known that East and West represent, in the large, opposing tendencies in the arts. The East generalizes, symbolizes, abstracts its portrayal of the world; whereas the West represents it factually, accurately, and specifically. Oriental works are notable for flatness, for linear beauty, for emphasis upon design; Occidental masterpieces reveal form, space, solids. One is inward, the other outward; one the art of contemplation, the other the art of observation.

"Rainy Season," by Kisaku Yamada, is an example of art in the new Japan. It contains elements of Eastern and Western origin. The foliage, for example, the clumps of grasses, the reeds are a mixture of pattern portrayal and realistic rendering. The figure is partially realistic. The wet fields in the distance recede in accordance with Western ideas of perspective; figures grow smaller as they are located farther back; parallel lines converge; houses and trees grow pale and inarticulate. The young Japanese painters have studied and absorbed Western theory. What have they achieved? A more realistic rendering. There is less strangeness to us in this picture; it seems we could move about in its vastness and feel at home.

The future holds the secret of the fusion of the Eastern and Western ideas. Some good, no doubt, will result from it.

D. A.

What We Call Weeds

I HEAVED a sigh of regret when I saw John, stalking down the garden path with a hoe and a rake, the word "weeding" written large and unmistakable on every feature. I knew that, when I looked out upon that garden again, I should find it robbed of at least half its beauty—for alas! the loveliness of our garden owes so much to what we dub "weeds"!

It is a hillside garden, surrounded by ten acres of billowing grassland, full of luxuriant meadow flowers, and the seeds, especially the light dandelion clocks, drift in from the open field on every tiny breath of wind. April and May are the most riotous months; weeds have then a vigor and luxuriance and vital growing force that they never have at any other time, which we should dearly love to see in some of our cultivated seedlings!

Take the loosestrife, for instance—that tall, dainty lady of the woods and streams. In America they call her the fireweed, because she is the first flower to take possession again after a prairie fire; here in England, we have her in every odd nook and corner of the garden, and once, to my secret delight, she stampeded our whole western border, making, with her flouncy silken skirts, the most glorious drifts of rosy crimson ever seen. How could we cut her down and grub up her roots? She was the loveliest and most charming sight in the garden.

Buttercups, too. They often try to establish themselves in the long shady border under the poplar trees; and there, with the dandelions, if let alone, they make wonderful lakes of sunny gold among the blue lupins and delphiniums. The sun splashes through the poplar boughs onto this medley of blue and yellow until it seems a sin to do anything to destroy the effect.

Yet that is what John is doing now—I can see him taking a radiant buttercup clump by the throat and bodily uprooting it from the soil, I shudder! Buttercups are so dear to a town-born child: not one but cherishes a memory of the first buttercup field it ever saw on some enchanted picnic day, shining and golden under a sky of wondrous blue!

And, after all, who is to say which are the weeds?

Cherish No Resentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old Mosaic law, "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth," seemed a necessary provision against crime and lawlessness in times when a less high sense of government prevailed. Its aim was to establish justice and to provide for the general security of person and property; but it failed to quench ill will, resentment, and malice. These primitive elements of human nature too often fostered a spirit of revenge and vengeance, making the law of merited retribution only a partial success.

When Christ Jesus came to the world, he brought a clearer sense of justice and mercy. He said (Matthew 5:44, 45), "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." Yet, after his disciples had witnessed the marvelous healing works which occurred during their Master's three years' ministry, a sharp rebuke was necessary amidst the dark shadows of the garden of Gethsemane. Jesus said to the one who had cut off the right ear of the servant of the high priest, "Put up thy sword." And it is related that "he touched his ear, and healed him." In referring to this incident in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 48), "Peter would have smitten the enemies of his Master, but Jesus forbade him, thus rebuking resentment or animal courage."

This interpretation of resentment as coinciding with animal courage is in strong contrast to the humanity of Jesus and his compassionate understanding of the feelings of others. His spirituality enabled him to love his enemies; it gave him the moral courage to stand by divine Principle, and to prohibit rather than to permit a grievous act of revenge on the part of one of his disciples. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 19): "The Christian Scientist cherishes no resentment; he knows that that would harm him more than all the malice of his foes"; and again: "Meekness is the armor of a Christian, his shield and his buckler. He entertains angels who listens to the lispings of repentance seen in a tear—happier than the conqueror of a world."

This statement is in line with the importance which Christian Science places upon right thinking. It penetrates to the very inception of mental action and brings to light hidden sins, sorrows, inherent tendencies, and animal instincts. It dissects the thoughts and motives of the individual, and uncovers whatever is gross, sordid, or malicious. Christian Science shows how resentment over offenses is but the self-piercing barb of pride, self-will, and egotism. If cherished and nourished, it becomes destructive in purpose, as well as harmful to the perpetrator. Christian Science shows how resentment, with its brood of evil tendencies, may be replaced by the Christlike qualities mentioned in the Beatitudes. How blessed is one who reflects love, purity, meekness, mercy, and peace! Could such a one cherish resentment for a single moment? Would not the armor of humility be sufficient defense against the unsheathed sword of anger and resentment? Each one may prove these things for himself; each one may entertain angels, and be "happier than the conqueror of a world."

Humanity is in great need of happy conquerors of resentment. Many of the distressing ills from which the world is suffering at the present time have come by reason of rankling resentments. Petty jealousies, feuds, rivalries, grudges, political intrigues, unemployment, poverty, and disease afford mental avenues through which resentment is cherished, and the results are as baneful to nations as they are to individuals. How do wars come about, except through envy, fear, and long-cherished resentments? Resentment smolders beneath industrial strikes. Greed and resentment often measure the distance between surplus wealth and poverty. Disease also may have at its root some element of resentment. Is the world being misgoverned by animal courage? Christian Science, the truth of being, can raise the standard of righteousness and establish the reign and rule of moral courage—the courage which sheaths the sword of all resentment and animality and makes way for the healing Christ.

There is a wide distinction between the impulse to resent a wrong and avenge it and the resolve to stand by Principle. Principle is self-evident in its rightness. It demonstrates itself. Resentment incites the carnal or mortal mind to seek redress through material means which often lead to direful consequences. Christian Science urges upon everyone the necessity of overcoming all the subtle little errors which harbor resentment or animal courage, and it points the way to happier conquests. "Cherish humility," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 356); "'watch,' and 'pray without ceasing,' or you will miss the way of Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Ne conservons aucun Ressentiment

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ANCIENNE loi mosaïque: "Œil pour œil, dent pour dent," paraissait nécessaire pour réprimer le crime et la violence à une époque où le concept général du gouvernement était moins élevé que de nos jours. Dans la pensée de son auteur, cette loi devait établir la justice et assurer la sécurité des personnes et de leurs biens; mais elle ne réussissait point à supprimer le mauvais vouloir, le ressentiment, la méchanceté. Ces éléments primitifs de la nature humaine développaient trop souvent un esprit de revanche et de vengeance, de sorte que la loi du châtiment mérité ne pouvait avoir qu'un succès partiel.

En venant dans le monde, Jésus-Christ apporta un sens plus clair de justice et de miséricorde. Il dit (Matthieu 5:44, 45): "Aimez vos ennemis, bénissez ceux qui vous maudissent; faites du bien a ceux qui vous haïssent, et priez pour ceux qui vous outragent et qui vous persécutent; afin que vous soyez enfants de votre Père qui est dans les cieux." Cependant, même après les merveilleuses guérisons dont ses disciples avaient été témoins pendant les trois ans que dura le ministère de leur Maître, un blâme énergique fut nécessaire au milieu des ombres épaisses de Gethsémané. Au disciple qui avait frappé le serviteur du souverain sacrificateur, Jésus dit: "Remets ton épée dans le fourreau." Quant à celui dont l'oreille avait été coupée, la Bible nous apprend qu'ayant "touché l'oreille de cet homme, il le guérit." Au sujet de cet incident, Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 48 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Pierre aurait voulu frapper les ennemis de son Maître, mais Jésus le lui défendit, réprouvant ainsi le ressentiment ou courage animal."

Cette interprétation du ressentiment, assimilé au courage animal, fait ressortir d'autant plus les qualités contraires—l'humanité de Jésus, sa compassion, sa faculté de comprendre les sentiments d'autrui. Sa spiritualité lui permettait d'aimer ses ennemis; elle lui donnait le courage moral nécessaire pour rester fidèle au Principe divin, pour prohiber et non permettre un acte de vengeance regrettable commis par un de ses disciples. Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 19): "Le Scientiste Chrétien ne conserve aucun ressentiment; il sait que ceci lui ferait plus de mal que toute la malignité de ses ennemis"; elle ajoute encore: "L'humilité est l'armure d'un chrétien, son écu et son bouclier. Il accueille des anges celui qui est attentif aux premiers signes de repentance indiqués par une larme—plus heureux qu'un grand conquérant."

Cet énoncé confirme l'importance que la Science Chrétienne attache au penser juste. Elle pénètre jusqu'à la source même de l'action mentale et met au jour les choses secrètes—péchés, chagrins, tendances innées, instincts animaux. Elle disèque les pensées et les mobiles de l'homme; elle démasque tout ce qui est grossier, sordide ou malveillant. La Science Chrétienne montre que le ressentiment provoqué par une offense n'est que la flèche acérée de l'orgueil, de l'opiniâtreté, de l'égotisme, qui se perce elle-même. Si l'on accueille ou nourrit cette erreur, elle devient non seulement nuisible à celui qui s'y livre, mais intentionnellement destructive. La Science Chrétienne montre comment on peut remplacer le ressentiment et son cortège de mauvaises tendances par les qualités chrétiennes que mentionnent les béatitudes. Qu'il est heureux celui qui reflète l'amour, la pureté, l'humilité, la miséricorde, la paix! Pourrait-il se livrer, fût-ce pendant une minute, au ressentiment? L'armure de l'humilité ne suffirait-elle pas à le défendre contre l'épée nue de la colère et du ressentiment? Ce sont là des faits que chacun peut prouver pour son propre compte; chacun peut accueillir des anges—être "plus heureux qu'un grand conquérant."

L'humanité a bien besoin d'hommes qui sachent triompher avec bonheur du ressentiment. Parmi les maux pénibles dont souffre aujourd'hui le monde, beaucoup ont leur source dans des rancunes envenimées. Les jalousies mesquines, les dissensions, les rivalités, les inimitiés, les intrigues politiques, le chômage, la pauvreté, la maladie, sont autant d'avenues mentales par lesquelles le ressentiment cherche à pénétrer, et les résultats qu'il produit sont aussi nuisibles aux nations qu'aux individus. Qu'est-ce qui suscite les guerres, sinon l'envie, la crainte, les rancunes longtemps entretenues? Les grèves industrielles sont nourries par le ressentiment qui couve comme un feu sous la cendre. La cupidité et la rancune mesurent souvent la distance qui sépare la grande richesse de la pauvreté. La maladie a son tour peut avoir pour racine une forme de ressentiment. Le monde semble-t-il être gouverné pour son malheur par le courage animal? La Science Chrétienne, la vérité de l'être, peut lever l'étendard de la justice, établir le règne et la règle du courage moral—courage qui remet dans le fourreau l'épée du ressentiment et de l'animalité pour faire place au Christ guérisseur.

La différence est considérable entre d'une part la tendance à s'irriter d'un outrage et à s'en venger, d'autre part la résolution de s'attacher au Principe. Dans sa droiture, le Principe est évident par lui-même. Il se démontre lui-même. Le ressentiment incite l'entendement charnel ou mortel à se faire justice par des moyens matériels qui entraînent souvent les pires conséquences. La Science Chrétienne appuie sur la nécessité de vaincre toutes les petites erreurs subtiles qui favorisent le ressentiment ou le courage animal; elle montre le chemin qui mène à des conquêtes plus heureuses. "Entretenez l'humilité," écrit Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 356): "'Veillez' et 'priez sans cesse,' sinon vous perdrez le chemin de la Vérité et de l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Homeward

BIRDS! Companies of birds,
Flying o'er southern lands and northward bound!
Wings swiftly beating, see them rise and fall;
Circling, receding, sweeping round and round,
As though no way to freedom could be found,
Towards the distant mountain range they fly
Dappling the sunlit sky;
Fast following their leader, forward, back,
Across the blue air's track!
There, some few stragglers halt, as loth to be
Leaving so soon that sapphire summer sea;
But now the leader gathers close his flock
Poised on yon lofty rock—
Then, what a rush of beating wings is heard;
How straight, how fast,
On the way home at last.
Doubting no longer, here they come, they come.

O winged heart of mine, thou wand'ring bird,
Wilt thou not also seek the straight flight home?

ALMA G. V. HARRISON

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

North Shore Arts Association

By **Dorothy Grafly**

Gloucester, Mass.

REARRANGEMENT of the exhibiting galleries is the most striking feature of this year's summer salon by the North Shore Arts Association.

Two changes are especially pertinent: the breaking up of the main second-floor space into three communicating rooms, and the promotion of water colors from the dark lower depths to a place of prominence at the entrance to the reconstructed upper galleries.

The breaking up of the second-floor gallery also gives opportunity for adequate display of larger pieces of sculpture, allowing each piece focal interest. Although sculpture is still in the minority, it gains in value this year through placement.

Mrs. Evelyn Shaylor Harmon's "Garden Fountain," for example, is given a pool setting with edging of foliage. Occupying the central position at the entrance to the second gallery, it has as companions Karl Gruppe's "Fountain Figure," ushering into the first gallery, and Richard H. Recchia's "Ariel," holding focal position in the third.

No great amount of imagination is revealed in sculptural composition, although one might single out as among the best works shown Katharine Lane's "Greyhounds Unleashed" and Walker Hancock's "Fallen Boxer."

* * *

Water colors, on the other hand, run the gamut of subject matter from the playful to the intensely dramatic. Harrison Cady has created a little art world of his own, peopled with characters in the Carolina mountains. His draughtmanship is delicate, despite the kindly edge of its satire.

In contrast one finds the broad spacial quality that Eliot O'Hara brings to his application of wash. His attack is deft and definite. Echoes of his style are found in the work of younger exhibitors.

Gloucester and its vicinity, teeming with art schools, naturally reflect in their exhibitions something of the school atmosphere. There is nothing, in fact, more telling than an exhibition of work by teachers and pupils to pick out those instructors who develop originality, and those who mold their pupils in their own image.

Perhaps the strongest of the painters exhibiting is a newcomer to North Shore Art Association shows, Umberto Romano. While he is still laboring with a somewhat wooden stylization of forms, he impresses one as a serious worker with ideas. "Him," with its Pieta atmosphere, is one of the most able compositions in the exhibition, coupling technical dexterity with imagination both in figure arrangement and in pigmentation.

John Lavalle's sunlit water colors of the banana country are somehow more appealing than his portraits. Good serious portraiture this year dominates an erstwhile leaning toward the slick and clever. Well handled are characterizations of Anthony J. Philpott, president of the Boston Art Club, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne; "Dr. Nisson Touroff," by Jacob Bender, and the more sketchily handled, more pulsing "Virginia," by Maurice Compris.

* * *

Barse Miller, represented by an oil and several water colors, shows himself influenced by the western art trend championed by Grant Wood. His work, however, holds the seeds of individuality. It simplifies and accents for satiric effect in such water colors as "Back Wood Lot, Victorville" and "Johnny's School House Still Stands."

Taken by and large the exhibition is one of the most interesting yet staged by the association. Touching the West in the landscapes by Barse Miller, and in the sunlit cowboy portrait by Susan Ricker Knox, it moves from Gaspé Peninsula to Europe, and back again to the West Indies.

Some of the most significant canvases, however, deal with figures. George T. Le Boutillier's "Gypsy Camp" provides an interesting study in flow of masses from the angular forms of tents to the folds of a woman's garb. Samuel F. Hershey's "Log Rollers" also has possibilities, although technically it scarcely measures up to the dramatic strength of its subect matter.

Gloucester and Rockport both supply material for innumerable canvases, among which some of the less trite are Henry H. Brooks's "The Fish Pier," conceived in simple forms with blue-gray dominating, and the detail laden "Antique Shop" by J. Jeffrey Grant. Yarnall Abbott's "Lane's Cove," in which actual subject matter is used as nucleus for a tour of fancy, holds dramatic appeal.

F. L. Stoddard, who painted murals last year for the Sawyer Free Library in Gloucester, transfers his mural zest to decorative canvases with strong pastoral leaning; while Nicola D'Ascenzo paints a pastel pink and yellow green spring idyl of an "Italian Farm."

Marines and harbor scenes abound. The ocean is painted in its every mood, from Frederick Waugh's big booming sunny waves to Stanley Woodward's finely dramatic "Moonlight," with mountainous waves heaving beyond sight of land. Among the most interesting of the marines are L. T. Wallace's handling of an angry gray sea and Emile P. Gruppe's harbor composition with focal delight in fishing dories.

Picking here and there through a maze of subject material, one might single out such canvases as "Rhode Island Farm," by Pauline J. Paull; "Coal Breaker," by Mildred C. Jones; "The Prado Museum," by Joseph Butera; water color landscapes by Margaret Gest; "Sunny Beach," by Theresa Bernstein and, among the black-and-whites, "The Valley of the Savery, Wyoming," recently accorded the Lea etching prize at the Philadelphia Print Club, and, Mae Bennett-Brown's delightfully relaxed, fuzzy "Sleeping Cat."

Almost all the old favorites are present, including Anthony Thième. A. Conway Peyton, Elizabeth O. and William M. Paxton, J. Eliot Enneking, the Gruppes, Richard A. Holberg, Leith-Ross, Aldro T. Hibbard, Parker Perkins and Gordon Grant.

By Adams, Gloucester

"Rhode Island Farm," by Pauline J. Paull

Paris Musical Events

By **Emile Vuillermoz**

Paris

PAUL DUKAS was a member of that glorious family of artists which, at the beginning of this century, helped to lift the renown of the French school of music so high in the world—Alfred Bruneau, Henri Duparc, Vincent d'Indy, André Messager, Gabriel Fauré and Claude Debussy.

Paul Dukas was born in Paris, of Parisian parentage. But no one was less "Parisian" than this kind of lay monk who lived in fierce isolation and obstinately fled from social gatherings. Paul Dukas loved his laborious solitude almost to the point of ferocity. He protected his intimacy and his work with unfailing energy.

His conversation sparkled with witticisms and jokes which were one of the forms of his modesty, for he did not willingly reveal the secret of his thoughts. Those who came in casual contact with him could form no conception of his real character. Actually he was devoured by scruples. His professional conscience went to the extreme. He was never satisfied with his works. He kept them a long time in portfolio and retouched them continually.

These scruples finished by completely holding up his output. Has it been noticed that for 25 years he had not delivered a single note of music to the public? Also his catalogue is made up solely of half a dozen masterpieces: his Symphony in C major, "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," a Sonata and the Variations for piano, "L'Apprenti Sorcier" and "La Péri." He wrote, besides, overtures for "King Lear," for "Götz de Berlichingen" and for "Polyeucte." But he allowed only the last to be performed and did not even authorize the publication of the two others.

He studied at the Paris Conservatoire. His piano professor was Mathias, he studied harmony with Théodore Dubois and composition with Ernest Guiraud. He easily won the first prize in counterpoint and fugue, but, like Maurice Ravel, he could not get more than the second grand prix de Rome. Producing little but working much, for several years he wrote musical criticism in art reviews with a lively and penetrating style which has remained famous. It is to be regretted that he thought fit to give up this very beneficent form of his activity, for it was a sure and enlightened guide which rendered the greatest services to musical amateurs of his time.

* * *

His last years were devoted entirely to teaching; he gave two courses of composition, one at the Conservatoire and the other at the Ecole Normale of music. Both were followed by respectful and fervent disciples who profoundly admired their master.

Paul Dukas will remain the type of deliberate and lucid artist who does not let himself be led astray by transports. He mercilessly controlled his inspiration and was above all a constructionist. His method of development will remain legendary and the virtuosity with which he constructed his orchestral architecture will always be cited for example. He was incapable of seeking success by concessions to the public. Everything in his art was of perfect dignity.

The spring Paris season has not been particularly brilliant. Bruno Walter, however, gave a very fine concert at the head of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. He was warmly applauded after his delightful performance of Mozart's Concerto in D minor, in which he himself played the piano part. His interpretation of Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin" was not less remarkable, and I for my part greatly admired the orchestral balance that he gave to the Beethoven Seventh Symphony. His conception of the Symphony in B flat minor of Haydn is also notable.

* * *

In our lyric theaters a revival of "La Reine Fiamette" of Xavier Leroux and the first performance of a very pleasant ballet by Marcel Delannoy, called "La Pantoufle de Vair," are the only two events to mention.

One must however greet in passing the ambassadors who have come from the United States in the form of a marimba orchestra. For Parisians it was really a new and piquant sensation to see lined up on the platform of the Salle Pleyel these magnificent instruments, manipulated by 50 young girls dressed in white and 50 young men clad in black.

These specialists come to us from Chicago. They astonished us by the amazing ensemble with which they made the keyboards and their sound boxes vibrate. But it was unwise to embark upon pieces of music which have nothing to gain from this transcription. One realizes that these virtuosi want to prove that nothing is inaccessible to their instruments but really the performance of the Franck Symphony by 100 marimbas proves nothing in favor of an instrument which has the most legitimate and significant ways of dazzling us. Who wants to prove too much, proves nothing. This great living organ whose articulation is so delicate could give us much more interesting impressions by embarking upon a repertory specially written for it. But none the less we greeted with much sympathy this curious attempt, which had the significance of a sporting exploit.

Spring Shows in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

AT THE Spring Salon this year big "machines" are rare. Large compositions are costly and serve the ends of experimentation—a practice reserved to inventive periods. Henri-Martin, the veteran impressionist, a contemporary of Monet, is represented by a large triptyque of the Luxembourg Gardens. The center panel teems with children floating their sailboats at the great fountain. He remains faithful to the mosaic effect of divided strokes and juxtaposition of colors.

Nudes are less numerous for the same reasons as the "machines." Their commercial value is negligible also. This mercantile consideration may explain the abundance of good portraits and of landscapes, not so good. One old theme has remained a vogue, that of Courbet's "Atelier." Several canvases represent the artist at work in his studio amidst models and visitors, incidentally affording an excuse for more portraits.

Many of the established talents are assembled in an immense "Salle d'Honneur," where may be found compositions by Jean-Pierre Baschet's attention, "Foch" and "Joffre" are exhibited this year. The Paris-American, Laurence Benêt, sat for a striking likeness by another veteran, Henri Royer. Etcheverry not only understands the subtleties of portraiture but also succeeds in obtaining a tactile brilliance of silken fabrics. Society matrons have found their exponent in Jules Cayron who, with French elegance, has tempered the dashing virtuosity of Boldini.

Heretofore unknown, Lucienne Fleury exhibits a remarkable picture, "The Village Square." Possessing definite technical ability, the artist has humorously observed the unstudied attitudes of townswomen, both gossipy and industrious.

Maurice Denis, painter of religious subjects after the Fra Angelico tradition, and André Dauchez, subtle landscape painter, are the two outstanding satellites who remain after a split which transferred some of the best elements of the "Nationale" to the Salon des Tuileries.

Van Dongen again paints a wide-eyed Parisienne in the "Dame aux Yeux Bleus."

Buoyant with youth, the thirteenth Salon des Tuileries is particularly distinguished for excellent sculpture. This Salon presents as well "healthy" paintings, flaunting radiant colors applied in a bold, swift manner.

Aman-Jean, one of the Salon's founders, continues to pursue his impressionistic method. Prinet's "Virgin and Child" recalls the pale dignity of Puvis de Chavannes. Othon Friez, the "fauve," has sent a vigorous reading of the "Ramparts of St. Malo," as well as a tapestry study, "Peace," ordered for the Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva. Deschemacker lends the virtues of Phidias to a glowing canvas by his robust modeling of two athletic twentieth-century maidens serene as Greek marbles.

These qualities of solid structure and rich color also characterize pictures by Bompard, Darel, Charles Guérin and Cavaillès.

Desplau, a pupil of Rodin, is a sculptor of rare quality concentrating on portrait-busts which invariably form a center of interest in the Salon des Tuileries. His "Tête de Femme" is a notable example in this show.

By Marc Vaux, Paris

"Tête de Femme," by Despiau

Leonardo's Drawings at Windsor

Leonardo Da Vinci: A catalogue of his drawings in the Windsor Castle library, by Kenneth Clark. In two volumes. Cambridge: At the University Press. New York: Macmillan. $25.

OF LARGE value in any study of Leonardo is this scholarly compilation and comment. The 600 drawings in the Windsor Castle library represent every essential phase of his art, so far as it was expressed in line, and Mr. Clark has been at pains to arrange the material in chronological order so that there is the further opportunity to observe the evolution of the means of expression in a great artist. In Leonardo's drawings only is it practicable to make such a quick survey. In them may be seen in its essence the quality that made him a unique figure of his time and gave him his inspirational influence upon his age and upon the history of art since.

His command of composition was such that his slightest drawings have an air of deceptive ease. One is reminded again that he could be careless in the execution of his ideas in the times when he was not concentrating upon his line, but there is an overwhelming number of proofs of his genius in these pages—when his command of line and light in space was fully functioning. In these drawings are to be seen in their fullness his capacity for original design, his far-ranging inventiveness as an engineer, his exhaustive studies of human and animal anatomy. He is only one of many artists who have not always realized in his paintings the brilliance of the conception first expressed in chalk. He had the gift of translating literal vision into expressions of artistic vision, a gift that developed through tireless practice.

The reproduced drawings often have absorbing interest as chips from a workshop. They carry altogether 30,000 words in Leonardo's notation. Mr. Clark's text is Italian for these notes, translating only when he abstracts passages for use in his comments. He is rare among catalogue makers in that he never becomes dry and over-meticulous in his attributions. He frankly acknowledges his inability to place the date of some of the drawings, and even admits that he is not certain of some of the plates, so considerably was Leonardo copied by persons who even took the trouble to imitate the peculiarities of the artist's left-handed strokes.

E. C. S.

Character and Mystery Plays

By **Harold Hobson**

London

MR. EMLYN WILLIAMS, the author of the new play at the Duchess Theater, "Night Must Fall," seems to have read his "Alice Through the Looking Glass" to some purpose. In that work, it will be remembered, the trial is held before the crime has been committed. In Mr. Williams's play the chief character's appeal against sentence is dismissed before we have begun to find out what he has done—a striking and, theatrically, fully successful example of letting the cat out of the bag before it has been put in.

Many people will dislike "Night Must Fall," considering it merely a translation into theatrical terms of the sort of story that frequently appears in the sensational press. But in so judging the play they will be doing an injustice to its brilliant young author who, in the seven or eight years that have passed since he came down from Oxford, has made himself one of the most remarkable figures on the English stage and screen, both as playwright and as actor.

* * *

It is true that the tale Mr. Williams has chosen to tell is sordid and horrible, differing little in outline from many of those crime stories against which protest is justifiably made from time to time by people concerned for the social welfare of the young. But the same remark could, after all, be made about "Othello." In suspense and excitement "Night Must Fall" competes with and excels anything we have seen upon the stage exploiting this particular variety of effect. There are moments in the play whose tenseness is like that of a violin string stretched to the breaking point. When the hotel page boy, is questioned by the police, and, again, when he is left alone with old Mrs. Bramson who is marked out as his second victim, the grip of the story upon the sensibilities of the audience is as firm and powerful as can ever be achieved by melodrama. Nor is the play lacking in humor; its repartee is as shattering, and as vigorously funny, as any to be currently heard in London.

But, as we have suggested, "Night Must Fall" is more than a melodrama. Though its thrills are of an extraordinarily vivid kind, it is not at thrills chiefly that Mr. Williams aims. In the conventional crime play, the question the author asks is, "Who did it?" This is not the way Mr. Williams approaches his theme. For, at the very beginning he not only tells us who committed the crime, but even what happened to him after his arrest. Yet, in a deeper sense, "Who did it?" is precisely what Mr. Williams wants to know. Not merely the name and description of the person who does the deed, but his inner nature and make-up. The problem he asks is, "Who is this Dan, this baby-faced bell hop, what is he really like, what goes on inside him?"

* * *

It is this that makes "Night Must Fall" important in the category of what are loosely called detective plays. Other authors besides Mr. Williams have shown that, for the maintenance of suspense, it is not necessary mechanically to keep the audience in ignorance of the identity of the wrong-doer. Some years ago Mr. A. A. Milne showed in "The Fourth Wall" that the author can put all his cards on the table without fear of disaster. More recently Mr. Anthony Armstrong proved the same thing in "Ten Minute Alibi." Yet neither of these plays fundamentally differed from the conventional drama of crime. Their interest was concentrated on the mechanics of plot-making. If they told us at the outset who committed the deed, they did so only to inquire whether he would be found out. They showed no more concern for characterization than does the average mystery play.

It is in its interest in characterization rather than in luridness of incident that the importance of "Night Must Fall" lies. It recalls one of the most popular types of entertainment to the method employed when Shakespeare showed himself to be vitally concerned, not in the details of the slaying of Duncan, but in the character of Macbeth. And in so doing it demonstrates that the ordinary excitements of mystery plays need not be sacrificed by this higher method, but are, in fact, actually intensified by it.

* * *

Yet "Night Must Fall" is not (perhaps we need hardly say) so good as "Macbeth," nor so satisfactory as "Crime and Punishment," which adopts the same attitude in the realm of the novel. This in part is due to the fact that Mr. Williams's technical skill, though very considerable, is not Shakespeare's or Dostoevsky's. But it is also due to a more fundamental reason. Dan is an interesting and complex character, full of strange and surprising things, but he is not of the stature of Macbeth or Raskolnikoff. He lacks their universal significance. Mr. Williams is right to inquire into his character; but he might have provided a more worth-while character to inquire into.

In the principal role Mr. Williams himself gives a remarkably accomplished performance, and he is finely supported by a cast that includes Dame May Whitty.

Duchess Theater—Night Must Fall, by Emlyn Williams. Directed by Miles Malleson. Produced May 25, 1935.

Shylock at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

THE Buskins Society's production of "The Merchant of Venice" in the gardens of Worcester College was full of pageantry and color. Gay and brilliant Venetian figures paraded up and down the narrow walks that intersect the greensward in front of the mellowing walls of the former monastic buildings that compose this newest of the older Oxford colleges for some minutes before the actual performance began; a bent, red-bearded Jew fled before an angry crowd, and was spat on by a flower girl; and all the time a chaffinch in a neighboring copper beech set a standard of audibility which the players later found it difficult to rival.

Indeed, all through, the values of Mr. Neville Coghill's production were chiefly pictorial. In last year's performance of "The Tempest" in these same gardens Mr. Coghill had taken notable advantage of the lake which is one of Worcester's principal glories, and this doubtless accounts for the fact that, reluctant to repeat old triumphs, he gave us no hint of the canals and streams of Venice such as he might easily have done by slightly shifting the scene of his performance. What his production lacked in water, however, the skies abundantly made good; and the first performance, though not a failure, was incontrovertibly a wash-out. Later on, the weather was kinder, and, as the shadows deepened, and the floodlights grew slowly stronger on the dormer windows and long gray chimneys of the college, and the crescent moon climbed above the great trees into the upper sky, the scene would have been hard to excel for visual loveliness.

Not in other respects was the performance quite so happy. It was, for example, badly timed, so that it was already within less than an hour of midnight before the second interval arrived, and by then the night was growing very chilly. This was the greater pity, because the Lorenzo of the evening, Mr. M. B. Hall, whose best scene, in the moonlight with Jessica, was still to come, had the pleasantest and most resonant voice of the cast, and we could have wished to hear him at greater leisure.

The trial scene was given an odd comic-opera air through Portia being adorned with a large black moustache, a touch more original, perhaps, than fortunate. Launcelot Gobo, on the other hand, played by Mr. C. F. Dimont with a robust disregard for his words was distinctly a success, on several occasions approaching the verge of genuine humor—which is more than most professional actors in the part can manage to do. Bassanio, too, was interesting, and Shylock (Mr. R. A. Martin) was never less than competent. But better audibility all round would have added to the pleasure of the performance.

H. H.

Buskins Society, Worcester College, Oxford—The Merchant of Venice, by William Shakespeare. Directed by Neville Coghill (Exeter). Produced June 4, 1935.

The Mohawk Drama Festival, which will open on the Union College campus in Schenectady, N. Y., July 23, will be formally welcomed on Monday, July 29, into the family of English-speaking drama festivals represented by Malvern and the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-upon-Avon, in an overseas radiocast in which congratulations and good will messages will be exchanged, with the major part of the hour's program devoted to scenes from plays current in each of the three festivals.

The New Theater League announces a new $200 prize contest for antiwar and antifascist plays, held in co-operation with the American League Against War and Fascism.

Alessi's 'Savonarola' in Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

RINO ALESSI'S tragedy, "Savonarola," as presented in the Piazza della Signoria, was an outstanding event of the music and dramatic festival held in Florence, April 24-June 8. Thousands of persons assembled for each performance.

Alessi's drama opens with the moment when the Signoria, or governing body of Florence, torn by internal factions, terrified by the news that the banished Piero de' Medici, son of Lorenzo il Magnifico, is besieging the city with the aim of re-establishing his family's dominion, yields to the demands of the people and summons Savonarola from his convent to take control. Woven into it are such historic events as the proclamation of "Jesus Christ as King of Florence" and sole ruler of the city (a fact still recorded by the inscription cut in stone above the entrance of the Palazzo Vecchio); the call by Savonarola to repentance and reformation; the Bonfire of Vanities upon which books, statues, pictures, fine garments and such other pagan or worldly possessions or works of art as came under the Friar's ban were cast; the alienation of the people, greedy for more and more of those signs and miracles which they had come to expect and demand of their Prophet; the final condemnation and martyrdom of Savonarola with the two Dominican brothers who shared his fate. These events were reënacted in the open air, on the very ground upon which they took place in 1498.

* * *

Jacques Copeau, who two years ago delighted Florentines with his "Santa Uliva" in the cloisters of Santa Croce, well knew how to take advantage of the superb setting at his disposal. On the one hand rose the immense pile of the Palazzo Vecchio, on the other the majestic Loggia dei Lanzi with its three great arches. Between the two an opening into the colonnaded piazza of the Uffizi afforded distant vistas. Here and there, set about this marvelous stage, as minor but magnificent details, were world-famous masterpieces of statuary. Shutting in this area on the open side was an immense auditorium, curving around and rising in tiers like an amphitheater, capable of holding more than 4000 people. In the central space was a wooden platform with different levels, and steps leading down in different directions, round and upon which the principal action was evolved. Floodlights threw into vivid relief the superb architectural surroundings, the famous monuments and the groups of actors in their many-colored costumes. It was a magnificent pageant of fifteenth-century Florence; an evocation of ancient days so vivid and powerful as to make history live again in the shadow of the very walls in which the original drama had been played.

The protagonist's part was interpreted by Memo Benassi, and fully 1500 took part in the crowd scenes.

* * *

M. Copeau had omitted no touch that could give dramatic intensity to the scene—the sentinels, with their captain, marching up and down the raised terrace before the palace; the Gonfaloniere, or head of the civic government, standing high on the wrought-iron balcony in his crimson robes flanked by two black-robed councilors, while the rest of the ruling body, in the traditional red gowns, leaned from the arched windows of the historic council chamber watching the tumultuous populace below; the cardinal in his scarlet set in a high light beside the gaunt white figure of Savonarola; the distant glow and roar of the Bonfire of Vanities; the sudden flight of a flock of white pigeons at the moment when the proclamation of "Christ the King of Florence" was made, and the final slow procession as the three friars were led away to martyrdom, followed by the entire concourse of people until, as the last passed out of sight, the chorus burst into a final chant and the lights went out.

The orchestra, under the direction of Maestro Fernando Previtali, occupied the central space of the Loggia, hidden behind a curtain; the chorus of 120 singers was disposed in the two lateral spaces in full view, but gowned in loose gray robes so that they sank into the background like the carved stone figures of an organ loft. The auditorium, raised upon a vast scaffolding of hollow iron tubing, rising in parts into towers which afforded cabins for the directors and electricians with their telephones and great lights, and covered to give the effect of an old stone building with towered gateways rising in the piazza, was in itself a notable feature in design and execution.

Concerts in Brisbane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

IN THE Brisbane Women's Club, Mr. Norman McIntyre (bass) gave a song recital on April 27. He possesses a voice of pure bass quality and he sang throughout with true intonation. The assisting artists were Misses Gladys Frost (pianist) and Marjorie Stuart (cellist), Lena Hammond was the accompanist.

Mme. Muriel Brunskill, English contralto, fresh from triumphs in opera in Sydney and Melbourne, commenced an Australian tour with a series of four concerts in the Town Hall. Her exquisite voice, under fine control, thrilled her audience. Operatic airs and German Lieder were both satisfying. It would be impossible for Madame Brunskill to sing without revealing what a great actress she is; every song she sings lives. Fortunate are the modern English composers whose work is given to the public through the medum of such a glorious voice. She sang songs by Armstrong Gibbs, John Ireland, Arnold Bax and Delius. Carl Bartting was the accompanist.

The Brisbane-Austral monthly recital took place in the Albert Hall on May 4. The Brisbane String Orchestra under the conductorship of Miss Vada Jeffries presented the "Holberg" Suite (Grieg) and "St. Paul's" Suite (Holst). Miss Firth Edmonds sang a group of songs by Robin Milford. Two delightful choral numbers were given by the Austral Ladies' Recital Choir—"Two Eastern Pictures" (Holst), (a) "Spring," (b) "Summer." Mr. E. R. B. Jordan, their conductor, gets fine results in tone and color. Herbert Coulter at the piano.

The exhibition of illustrations, sketches and drawings by Kurt Wiese, now at the Independent Gallery on the River Road, New Hope, Penna., will last until July 8.

Facts and Dramatic Truth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"ROSSETTI," by R. L. Megroz and C. de Hamel, at the Arts Theater Club, is not a play which can be commended. It has a performance of Algernon Charles Swinburne by Mr. Leslie French which in humor and in pathos is enchanting. But its whole atmosphere and attitude are morbid, febrile and tortured. In parts, dealing as it does with so tried and trying a person as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, it could not perhaps be much otherwise; but one is entitled to expect a suggestion, such as one does not get, of the inspiration and triumph of things like "The Blessed Damozel."

But within its genre, the play is competently written, and, on the whole, satisfactorily presented, in spite of unnecessarily frequent interruptions of the action by the descent of the curtain to denote the passage of time. And the production raises two rather important questions.

The first is connected with the extent to which private individuals have the right to interfere with the free working of the drama in England. "Rossetti" was chosen some time ago by Miss Nancy Price for presentation in her admirable venture, the People's National Theater. She spent considerable time in rehearsing the piece, and all was ready for production when it became known that some of Rossetti's descendants had complained to the Lord Chamberlain, who, in consequence, forbade the public production of the play. At the last minute, carefully prepared plans had thus to be abandoned, doubtless at some financial loss to Miss Price, and a private theater, where the Lord Chamberlain's writ does not run, had to be sought for the play. In the controversy this incident has aroused, it has transpired that, were Mr. Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" now seeking a license, its production would be forbidden. Such are the changes which, the general public all unknowing, silently take place in the regulations governing the art and progress of the drama in England.

The other question is more specifically aesthetic. There is a widespread feeling that a play is more interesting—and in a way, more convincing—if it is about events that have actually happened than if it is a sheer work of the imagination. It is perhaps only a single step from this attitude toward the condonation of the treatment by biographers and biographical dramatists of themes and incidents which would be condemned if used in purely fictional entertainments. How far is this feeling justifiable? What is the connection between actual fact and dramatic truth?

Very little. That is the answer which was implied more that 2000 years ago, when Aristotle said that poetry is higher than history, because poetry deals with the eternal laws of the universe, and history only records the operation of those laws confused by a multitude of misunderstandings and misinterpretations. That this old Greek view is substantially correct will probably be admitted by anyone who is not prepared to justify the lurid stories of the sensational press merely on the ground that many of them are factually accurate enough. For the business of the drama, as has often been said before, but is constantly forgotten, is not to impart historical information, but to illuminate the heart and understanding.

Arts Theater Club—Rossetti, by C. de Hamel and R. L. Mégroz. Presented May 30, 1935.

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A Saturday Page

Within Some West Coast Homes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

TO NEWCOMERS in this land of Spanish heritage, or to those who have long lived in the midst of city life, the rapid transformation of the countryside into suburban small estates and ranches comes somewhat as a surprise. Riding through the country in almost any direction, one sees many evidences of this return to a rural mode of living. Ranch-type houses are tucked in among trees in secluded valleys, or are to be seen high up on the sunny slopes of the foothills. More imposing estates, with broad expanses of lawn for outdoor sports, border the great highways. Here and there an old adobe house, wearing its air of quiet serenity and peace, is awakening to another day and offering its healing balm of content. But no matter how varied the setting or where found, there is evidence that a new rural civilization is being developed on this western coast.

The word country takes on a new significance today. Many think of it as freedom from noise and clamor and the multitudinous affairs that press upon one in the city. Others think of it as a return to a natural normal life, which calls for simple living in homes simply furnished, realizing there is much in this overproducing machine age that can well be discarded. Still others, through recent financial losses, have found hope for some degree of self-maintenance on these small ranches, while some have chosen the country as a quiet place in which to dwell while engaged in some form of creative work. From all classes of society and for many reasons we find this drift toward a suburban life a definite and significant social trend. It is not a new mode of living, rather it is a return to the old, with modern conveniences of paved highways, automobiles and radios replacing the old isolation and lack of mechanical aides.

Spanish and New England Styles

With this suburban living has come a demand for less sophisticated forms of houses to which our architects have been quick to respond. Here they seem to have a special facility for designing houses adapted to the region, yet retaining much of the simplicity and solidity of early New England homes. It is this type, with certain adaptations to site, environment and materials, that we find scattered along the highways and byways of this western coast.

These houses are not merely newly western, for they have the nice proportions and details of the old, with their respect for tradition, combined with easy present-day charm. They have an air of having always been here and occupied, whether nestled against some tree-clad slope or snugly set among rocks as if growing there. They are part and parcel of their surroundings and speak a natural heritage of the land of today. The old abode houses, "symbol of a culture in California that has disappeared into a storied past," seem to look with benign affection on these her children and are content.

Now, What of the Furnishings

But the editor suggested that I write something about "present-day aspects of interior furnishing in your region" and so we will turn off the highway and enter some of these houses. Perhaps the first impression one receives when within, is a sense of informality and relaxation. The furnishings are selected largely with that in view for wide terraces and sunny patios take the place of indoor rooms and are arranged for ease and comfort. Simplicity is carried out in interior finish, decoration. Furniture for the most part is either early American or that made in California based on the Spanish influence. This has an originality in design that sets it apart as a product of this coast and of today. Antiques and reproductions of early New England type are quite popular. Surprising as it may seem on first thought, Spanish and early American can be used together and are in keeping with much of the California architecture. This is especially true in the semi-ranch-type of home, where treasured antiques, which have been brought to this coast or acquired in our local shops, are combined with this early California furniture to good effect.

Many California country homes are now being designed in a manner which blends the old Spanish tradition with eighteenth-century New England standards. An example of this is the house of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Wells of Rancho, Santa Fé. Here such a blending is especially fitting, since the owner's furnishings include an important collection of American colonial furniture. Mr. Palmer Sabin was the architect.

Life in California touches so many phases of interest, as the result of our varied natural advantages, that dwelling here seems to call for definite character in all that surrounds us. Some houses have as their background the great spaces of the desert. There are cabins built high up among the pines on the lofty mountain slopes. Ranch houses dot the great plains below while a long coastal line that faces a western sea calls for its own special treatment. For this reason many of our arts and crafts are developing original designs to accord with each type of home. Ironwork and pottery, murals and fabrics are often distinctly local in design and are part of the attractiveness of the furnishings. Our weavers and designers produce textiles with either conventionalized Mexican or Indian patterns, or adaptions of the early American designs, both being appropriate to these houses. They have a richness in blended colorings that make them a proper background for other furnishings.

Handicraft Designs Develop

At first there was a demand for hand-wrought ironwork of the Spanish type of house, so much in vogue several years ago. Later came the Monterey, or the Mediterranean style, and for this a lighter touch in keeping with the change in architecture was needed. So the heavy, primitive Spanish furnishings were discarded. With this new architecture came changes in building materials, followed by certain fresh requirements in the way of furniture, textiles, pottery, copper, pewter, etc.

Today these handicrafts have developed to such an extent in design and fine workmanship that they have a definite vogue not only on this coast but in many other places. Artists and craftsmen have once more brought to us the peculiar beauty of things made by hand, with all the prismatic background of historic days to add to their charm. It is not only the individuality of this handiwork that appeals to us, but there is a fitness about it that is satisfying.

Guests the Test of Home's Fitness

Hospitality is considered as much a part of domestic life today as in the times of the dons, whether one lives in a small cabin or a large country house. On many of the larger estates are separate guest houses, furnished charmingly but quite simply. Patios and shady terraces, where so much of this hospitality is extended, take over the uses of dining and living rooms. Often the meals are cooked in a fireplace, a background ideal for informal entertaining during the long summer days. For these outdoor rooms our cabinetmakers have created a special type of furniture; weavers, special handwoven fabrics for chair coverings, draperies and pillows. For the table, the gay pottery for which southern California is famous is popular. Its rich, vivid colorings, velvety glaze, and new forms and decorations, are a natural adjunct to the soft, handwoven linens used with them. Glass, pewter, and other accessories designed for the purpose, add their beauty to table settings. A. R. R.

The Bed of Ware Gayly Painted

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AMERICANS visiting London this summer, and collectors of old Tudor furniture generally, will be interested to hear that an important discovery has recently been made at the Victoria and Albert Museum in connection with the world-famous Great Bed of Ware. This is indeed the most celebrated piece of Elizabethan furniture in existence. It was purchased for the nation in 1931 and during its recent dismantling for removal to another part of the museum, a more thorough examination was made of the faint traces of painting still visible on the surface. On the removal of several thick coats of dirt and discolored varnish, the original polychrome decoration has been revealed in a remarkable state of preservation. The salient details of the carving on the head or back of the bed, consisting of grotesque and terminal figures, are now seen to be painted in a scheme of primary colors almost as brilliant today as when applied nearly 400 years ago. Inventories of the period give definite proof that the medieval practice of painting furniture continued into Elizabethan times. Few examples of such decorations, however, have survived.

Recent developments in design of slip covers call for close fitting and more careful attention to fabrics and design. The armchair at the left has a cover of plain quilted chintz with a plain banding in a contrasting color. Block printed linen in a large floral pattern, with a welting of two-toned cord, is used for chair at right

Slip Covers Acquire Smartness

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SLIP covers are very new in styling and materials this season.

That is, they can be, if you ask it of them, although the older modes are still available for those who prefer things as they have been.

For long years slips were considered a sort of smock with which chairs and sofas were decked for protection against the dust and grime of summer's open windows. The smocks, although dull at first because dedicated to serviceability, gradually became attractive as materials in flowery patterns and colors were chosen for them. So rooms seemed gayer and more companionable when their seats were thus in bloom, as it were, than when they were puffed up with important brocades and damasks.

This year yet another idea has manifested itself, that of designing, instead of loose-hanging smocks, what might be called tailored cotton ensembles, still gay or even gayer than of yore but better fitting and done in a much larger variety of materials.

A glance at our illustrations shows how very smart these new slip covers are. Fitted to the cushions, rolled snugly over the arms, contrasted sometimes with a companion fabric, and trimmed with decorative weltings, they rely for approval on their aesthetic attractiveness and are only incidentally protective coverings. Ideas for them are borrowed from the gown makers.

For instance, quilted frocks and evening wraps are in vogue and delightful to look upon. Why not, then, make quilted slip covers? For the one illustrated, plain-toned glazed chintz has been used. Flowered chintzes are also quilted, which gives their pattern a dainty, filigree appearance. The fashion walks hand-in-hand with utility; glazed chintzes are prone to wrinkle, but when padded and stitched they become firm.

Chintz, however, no longer holds the center of the stage, which is now animated by an all-star cast of fabrics. One of our illustrations shows an armchair done in a new material called bokhara. It is striped and corded in a combination of well-balanced colors, and is much more attractive when seen than when represented in black and white. The plush welting repeats and stresses the dominant color in the bokhara and peps up the general effect.

The couch in this same picture has its cushions covered in plaid cotton serge, a cotton in a diagonal weave that justifies its name. The arms and base are done in sail cloth, a material somewhat like denim, which comes in glorious colors that remind one of the ships that sail the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

A series of fabrics named "Federal Cottons" offer four designs. "Firmament" has stars and moons; "Mille Fleurs," quaint and dainty blossoms; "If Winter Comes," a hopeful assemblage of young shoots and greenery; the fourth is "Horn of Plenty." Block-printed linens are particularly cool-looking and elegant, one of our illustrated chairs being thus slip-covered. Its large floral pattern is accented by mossy looking welting traversed by a two-toned cord. Weltings are given considerable importance this summer and consequently are styled in a variety of ways.

The companion-fabric idea is the alliance of plain and patterned goods, perhaps in the same material, perhaps in different ones, as in the case of the cotton serge and the sailcloth. This idea is used both to produce a contrast on one couch or chair, or to point a difference between individual pieces. The slips are also co-ordinated with the room in various ways, but particularly through the window draperies.

One example of this is illustrated, where the same plaid is used for cushions and for curtains. Occasionally the slip material is related to the draperies merely by being employed as a valance. A pleasant color scheme can be developed by choosing for draperies a material shown by B. Altman & Co., a cotton damask in a diagonal weave, with undulating ombre stripes separated by thin white bands. The color, whatever it may be—rose, green or blue—tones from light at the top to dark at the bottom, and these shades may be matched in slip covers.

The darkest tone might be found, for example, in sailcloth, and used for a flounce in combination with cushions and arms of flowered cotton serge in which several paler shades blossomed. To ensemble with this piece, a chair might be slip-covered with quilted semiglazed chintz, repeating one of the nuances; and a second chair be given a garb of cotton chevron in the palest of all tones.

Curtains are often enlivened this summer by novel fringes, whose purpose is greatly improved over that of past seasons. Instead of being pompous, as formerly, they are amusing, with wooden beads and funny pendants. These trimmings, too, could be used to tie together the various units.

Robert E. Coates Photo THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Not only better designs for slip covers, but new fabrics as well, are now offered. Here plaid cotton in serge weave is used for curtains and for cushion covers of the settee, where the arms and valance are plain, contrasting-colored sailcloth, corded to match the cushions. Striped Bokhara cotton is used for the armchair.

New-Old Fabrics for Period Rooms

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"DON'T part with your antique furniture. If you happen to possess genuine old pieces make them the keynote of your scheme of decoration and work up your rooms in period styles."

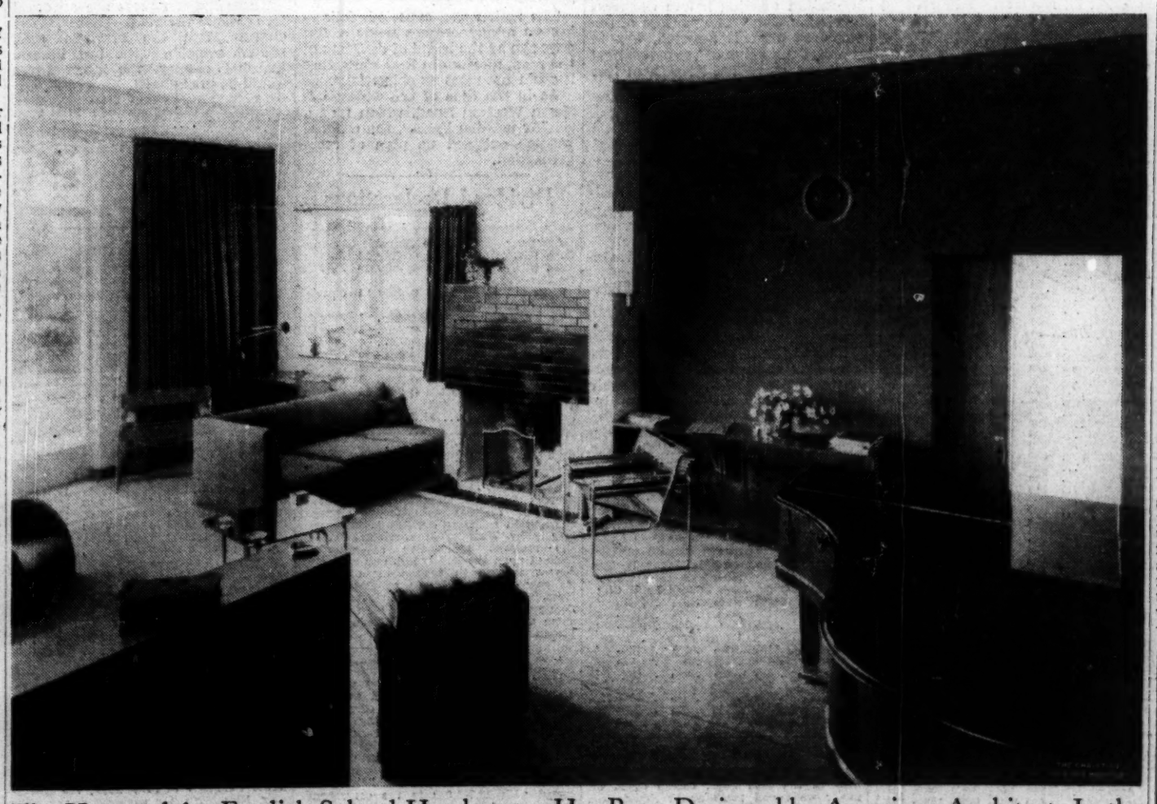
This advice comes from one of London's furnishing experts who is using reproductions of actual period designs for upholstery, curtains and loose covers.

The interest of a piece of Tudor oak is emphasized by richly colored silk velvets, and by tapestries accurately woven on hand looms from originals of the sixteenth century. The fine old walnut furniture of Queen Anne is accompanied by heavy silk brocades and damasks in shades of gold and cream, while soft blue, gold and rose damasks give added beauty to the Georgian room with its mahogany furniture in the Hepplewhite and Adam styles.

A wonderfully effective "Pendrell" design—an exclusive Hampton production—was inspired by a needlework panel depicting Charles II hiding in an oak tree after the Battle of Worcester in 1651, with the Roundhead soldiers passing beneath. It is printed entirely by hand on heavy linen, and every detail of the panel is beautifully brought out. Other charming old-world furnishings are actual reproductions of the Grinling Gibbons woodcarving in St. Paul's Cathedral, Petworth Castle and Chatsworth.

For the Chinese room, hand-blocked printed linens are employed in designs and colors copied from early Chinese wall paper, and from paintings of the famous phoenix bird pattern now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Coarse tweed tapestries in delightful mixtures of subdued colorings are finding favor for lounge upholstery, and Old Bleach linens, in new designs and colorings, are exceedingly popular for furnishing purposes generally. Hard wearing, fadeless, reversible, and with a silky damask effect, this new-old fabric combines many desirable qualities.



The Home of An English School Headmaster Has Been Designed by American Architects In the Style Sometimes Called International.

The living room of a home recently completed in Totnes, South Devon, England, is strongly contemporary in both architecture and decoration, and was done by the Americans, Howe & Lescaze. The walls are dull white, except the portion at the right, which is dark gray, to lessen the reflected light from the window at the extreme left. The circular opening in the gray portion is the radio outlet. The carpet also is gray, but much lighter. The window hangings and the couch are in blue; the tubular chairs chromium plated. Walnut wood is used in the cabinetwork.

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Stock Market Price Trend Is Irregular and Business Light

Waiting Attitude Is Manifested By Market Operators

By Forrest Price

Traders are watchfully waiting.

Stocks today reflected a very cautious attitude.

The price trend was indefinite.

And the volume of business extremely light even for a short session.

About 300,000 shares changed hands.

Reason for the slow market was the doubt entertained by traders as to the outcome of the legislation now in the hopper at Washington.

Until some of the more important measures have been disposed of, many market operators prefer to remain on the sidelines.

A good many traders were out of town for the week end, and this accounted in part for the diminished business.

Slight advances were established by Engineers Public Service, General Asphalt, West Penn Power 7 per cent, Anchor Cap preferred, Radio B, Noranda Mines, Mullins preferred, Safeway Stores 6 per cent, du Pont, American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, Santa Fe, and New York Central.

Small losses were sustained by United Corp., American Telephone, International Business Machines and U. S. Steel.

Secondary rails were a feature of the bond division. Some of them moved to new highs for the year. Minor price changes prevailed in most groups. Trading was light.

Among the commodities wheat prices dropped off after yesterday's rather sensational spurt. The market dropped more than a cent a bushel in active trading. The decline was attributed to Liverpool cables saying that quotations did not respond to yesterday's upturn at Chicago.

With the completion of the first half of 1935 an inventory of business conditions shows that some progress has been made. In fact, balancing the favorable with the unfavorable it is seen that the former decidedly outweighs the latter.

And what is of greater importance is that the outlook for the future has never been more promising. The backlog of demand and the enormous loan reserves offer tremendous possibilities.

Because of obsolescence of plants and machinery during the last five years the amount of necessary repair and replacement work is estimated all the way from $20,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000.

Another straw showing that recovery is under good headway is that new building construction has had a decided spurt in the second quarter. Contracts were the highest since 1931.

Bond Financing Is Heavy During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—This week has been one of the most active of the year to date for new bond financing except for weeks in which large offerings of Federal Land Bank bonds were made.

The total of issues offered was $71,153,000, compared with $249,851,000 last week, of which $239,000,000 represented financing for the land banks. One year ago the total was $56,315,000, all state and municipal, a $30,000,000 issue of State of New York 2 per cent bonds being the largest item.

Offerings this and last week were classified as follows:

	This week	Last week
Public utility	$49,094,000	
State and municipal	9,559,000	$10,851,000
Railroad	12,500,000	
Federal Land Banks		239,000,000
Total	$71,153,000	$249,851,000

The week's business was featured by the sharp increase in financing for corporate account. Three large issues that were offered were $30,000,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Company 4s, due in 1964; $18,594,000 Consumers Power Company 3¾s, due in 1965, and $12,500,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company 3¾s, due in 1960. Bankers and dealers showed interest in the ability of strong corporations to sell bonds bearing low coupon rates. They said it was indicative of the growing demand for investment issues, a scarcity value now attaching to higher-grade credits.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks				
	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 Stks	
Net change	B.1		B.2	B.1	
Saturday	60.1	24.0	32.4	44.1	
Previous day	60.2	24.0	32.6	44.2	
Month ago	55.8	21.4	29.4	40.6	
Year ago	51.8	33.1	32.5	42.3	
1935 high	61.6	27.6	32.9	45.2	
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8	
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4	
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9	

Movement of Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	104.3
1927 low	51.6	95.3	91.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	B.1	A.1	A.1	A.2
Saturday	82.6	97.1	95.9	69.3
Previous day	82.7	97.0	95.8	69.1
Month ago	79.1	95.6	93.2	68.2
Year ago	89.0	89.5	87.6	64.9
1935 high	87.8	97.1	95.9	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	90.4	92.9	88.9	70.9
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10-low-yield Bonds

Saturday	110.3
Previous day	110.2
Month ago	109.5
Year ago	107.2
1935 high	110.3 — 1935 low 107.9
1934 high	108.8 — 1934 low 99.1
1928 high	104.4 — 1932 low 86.8

B—Decline. A—Advance.

Bank of France

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France in francs: Gold increased 17,000,000; sight balances abroad increased 1,000,000; bills discounted at home decreased 450,000,000; bills bought abroad increased 1,000,000; advances decreased 62,000,000; circulation decreased 671,000,000; current accounts increased 184,000,000; thirty day loans on Government collateral decreased 22,000,000. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 29	Last June 28
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞
20½	15¾	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	400	17	16¾	16¾	17
145	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	400	142	141¾	142	142¼
9⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	8⅜	8⅜	8¾	8½
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125	125½
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	1700	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
23	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	23¾	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
73⅜	49	3f	Allied Stores pf	400	57	57	57	57
70⅜	48½	2	Amerada	400	65	65	65	64
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	47	47	47	47
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1300	27¾	27	27⅜	28¾
17⅞	6¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	300	15¼	15½	15¾	15⅝
127½	57¾	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	50	120¼	120	120	120
143⅜	110	4f	Am Can	900	137½	137½	137½	137
3	⅝	..	Am Encaustic T	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
34	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	300	33⅛	33	33½	33
37¾	28⅞	.6	Am Ice pf	100	32	32	32	32½
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¾	8⅝	8½	8¼
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	1100	22¼	22	22	22¼
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1300	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
23¾	14⅜	1½	Am P&L 5½ pf	600	20⅛	19⅜	20	20¼
27½	10¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
16½	10½	..	Am Radiator	1600	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	19¼	19¼	19½	19¼
8⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
24½	18½	1	Am Sm Tob	200	21¼	21	21	21
47½	21⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	42¼	42⅛	42⅝	42½
75½	63	3f	Am Snuff	100	74	74	74	74
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	16	16	16	15⅝
94¾	88	..	Am Steel F pf	20	91½	91½	91½	..
140¼	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	100	138¼	138¼	138¼	138
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	137¾	137¾	137¾	..
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	1700	124⅞	124¼	124¼	125¼
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	100	7	7	7	7
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
18⅜	8	..	Anaconda Cop	3900	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅞
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	..
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	40	104⅜	104	104	106
42¾	36	1f	Archer Daniels	200	41⅜	41	41⅜	40½
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	60½	60½	60½	60⅞
13⅜	7½	6f	Asso Dry Goods	100	8¼	9¼	9¼	..
55⅝	35⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	1300	48¼	47⅝	48	47⅝
28	21⅝	1	Atl Refining	800	26½	26½	26½	26⅜
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	112½	112½	113½	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	2300	24⅜	23¾	24	24
5⅜	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	3½	3	3	3½

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
40¾	32	..	Barker Bros pf	10	34	34	34	..
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	100	47	47	47	47
10⅛	8¼	..	Barnsdall A	1300	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
90	32	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	88	88	88	..
13½	11¼	.50b	Belding Hem	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	600	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
17¾	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
40¼	24	2	Best & Co	400	40	40	40	40
34⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1900	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	26¾
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	100	71	71	71	70⅜
26⅛	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
10	4⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
59⅞	48¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	48	47⅝	47⅞	47½
99	90	4f	Bon Ami A	40	97	96½	97	97
28¾	21	1.60	Borden	300	25	24¾	24¾	25
40½	28½	1	Borg Warner	1300	40½	39¾	40½	39½
23⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	3200	33¾	33¼	33⅝	33¼
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	..
36¼	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	200	31¾	31⅝	31¾	..
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	400	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
3½	1⅜	2	Brooklyn Queens	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
31½	14	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	30	30	29	..
125¼	123¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	34	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
5½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾
15	8¼	..	Bullard	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
1⅜	¾	..	Burns Bros B (h)	10	¾	¾	¾	⅞
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	80	3½	3¼	3½	..
17⅞	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	200	17	17	17	16¾

—C—

42½	33¾	1½	Calif Packing	400	33½	33¼	33¼	34
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19¾	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	300	19⅜	19⅜	19¾	19¼
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	700	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	200	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	100	55½	55⅛	55⅛	56
101	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	50	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½
49¾	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	800	48¾	48½	48½	49
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1500	26¼	25¾	25¾	26
4¾	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	80	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	31
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	300	57¾	57½	57¾	57¾
45¾	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	500	43¼	43	43¼	43½
2½	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	100	1	1	1	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4¾	⅝	..	Chi Mil & Pt P pf	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5¾	1¾	..	Chi & N'western	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
10⅜	4½	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	..
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
39¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	26½	26½	26½	26½
50¾	31	1f	Chrysler	4500	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	500	28¼	27¾	27¾	28
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
43½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	1200	39¼	38½	38½	39⅜
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1200	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	25
23	13½	1½c	Dresser A	200	20½	20½	20½	..
9⅝	6⅜	..	Dresser B	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	..

—E—

149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	200	146¾	146¾	146¾	145¾
21⅜	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1800	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22¼
6⅛	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	500	5	5	5	5
3½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	3	3	3	3½
14	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13
16⅜	3	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	200	15½	14¾	14⅞	15
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	65	65	65	..
113	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	112	111⅞	112	111½

—F—

25¾	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	500	21½	21	21	21
½	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
105¼	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1800	101¾	100¼	101	101¼
31	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	29½
5⅞	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	5	5	5	5
14	7½	..	Erie RR	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	12	12	12	..
110	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	109	109	109	..
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
13⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
37	28½	1.20f	Fidelity Phe F In	200	36½	36½	36½	37
18½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜
98	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	94¾	94½	94¾	94¾
57¼	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	55	55	55	54½
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
28	19¾	.80b	Fourth N Inv ww	400	26½	26¼	26½	26
16⅜	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	600	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜
38½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¼

—G—

9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	20	7	7	7	..
100	84¾	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
11½	5	..	Gen Am Inv	400	7¼	7¼	7⅜	..
38⅞	32¾	1¾	Gen Asphalt	300	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	37⅞
19½	11¾	..	Gen Baking	2300	19	18¾	19	18¼
9¼	7¾	.60	Gen Bronze	1400	9	8¾	9	8⅝
7¾	5¼	..	Gen Electric	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
27½	20½	.60	Gen Foods	8400	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
37½	33¼	1.80	Gen Gas & E A	600	36⅝	36½	36½	36¾
⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
70	59⅞	—	3 Gen Mills	100	69½	69½	69½	69½
34½	26⅜	1	Gen Motors	10400	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	114⅛	114⅛	114½	115
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
30⅜	17⅝	1.60	Gen Print Ink	190	30½	29¾	30¼	30
100½	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	100½	100½	100½	..
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
21¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	19½	19½	19½	..
21	16⅛	..	Gen Refract vtc	800	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18⅝
32	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	20	18⅞	20	..
16¾	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
27⅞	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	25	25	25	..
23	21¾	1f	Gliddens	500	30½	30½	30½	30
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	30	109	109	109	108
18	14¾	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	200	17	17	17	17
118	111½	.6	Gold Dust pf	100	120	120	120	..
11⅞	7⅜	..	Goodrich	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
38	18¾	..	Goodyear	1500	18⅜	18⅛	18½	18⅝
35½	26	1f	Grant (WT)	100	33½	33½	33½	34½
21⅜	9⅜	..	Great Nor pf	6600	21	20⅝	21	20⅞
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
32⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great W Sug	200	29½	29⅛	29½	29
6	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
16	8	..	Gulf Mobile pf	400	16	14	16	..

—H—

34	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	34	34	34	..
108	101	7	Hanna (M.A.) pf	30	106½	106½	106½	107
20¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	200	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20½
112	99¾	.6	Hurbison W pf	10	112	112	112	..
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	400	23¼	22½	23½	22¼
134	122	1	Hercules Powd pf	30	122½	122½	123½	122½

9⅛	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	1000	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9½
11	6¾	.60	Hollander	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40¼	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	300	37¼	37	37¼	38⅝
15¾	8½	..	Houdaille Her B	900	15	14½	15	14⅝
56	43	3	Howe Sound	400	49½	49½	49¾	49½
12⅜	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	800	8½	7⅞	8	8
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅜

—I—

17¼	9⅛	..	Ill Central	400	14	13¾	13¾	14
57½	40	..	Ill Central LL	10	53	53	53	..
95	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
65½	48¼	2	Inland Steel	300	65½	64¾	65½	64
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	200	2	2	2	..
8	3¾	..	Int Agr Corp	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
184½	149¼	6f	Int Business M	300	177	176½	177	177½
6⅝	3⅜	.20	Int Carriers	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
46¼	34⅛	.60	Int Harvester	1800	45¼	44¾	44¾	45½
29½	22¾	.60	Int Nickel	1600	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅞
11⅝	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7½
25¾	21½	1	Int Print Ink	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
105	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	150	105½	105	105½	104¾
18½	9¼	..	Int Ry C A pf	90	9¾	9½	10	..
10⅝	5¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	4800	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
12⅜	8½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	10	10	10	9¾
11¼	6¼	.20b	Intertype Corp	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..

—K—

16⅝	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	100	15	15	15	15
19	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	1200	17⅝	17¼	17½	17¼
19¾	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf (h)	600	19¼	19½	19½	19¼
2¾	⅜	..	Kelly-Spring (h)	1100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
21¼	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	1700	17⅝	17	17⅛	17
18¼	12¾	.50f	Kelvinator Corp	800	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
24½	18¾	1	Kresge	700	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
113	103	7	Kresge pf	20	109½	109	109	..
29	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	1100	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½

—L—

28½	24	3	Lambert	300	27½	26½	26½	26¾
17¾	14½	1½	Lehn & Fink	100	15½	15½	15⅝	15½
2⅞	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12½	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
32¾	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	800	30¼	29¾	29¾	30
32¾	24½	1f	Liquid Carbonic	200	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
113¾	93¾	4f	Liggett & Myers B	200	109½	109½	109½	109
43¼	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	1900	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼
108½	102	6½	Loews pf	100	108	108	108	..
1¾	1	..	Loft Inc	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
22	18½	1.20f	Lorillard	700	21½	20½	20⅞	21⅜
140	124	7	Lorillard pf	50	137	137	137	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Louisiana OR (h)	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4½	4½	..	Louisiana OR pf (h)	180	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
19	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	200	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
18¼	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	300	17¼	17	17	17½

—M—

28½	18⅜	1	Mack Trucks	200	20	20	20	20
44¾	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	42½	42½	42½	42¼
2	¼	..	Mallinson	100	½	½	½	½
19⅜	5	..	Mallinson pf	30	8¼	8½	8½	8½
23	13¼	..	Man El vtg (h)	100	17	16¾	17⅜	..
60	53	..	Maranchs Corp	300	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
6⅜	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
10¾	3¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	140	10	9⅜	10	10⅛
11¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
32	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	600	30	29¾	30	30
44¾	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	500	41⅜	40¾	40

Business and Industry

Hit Plan to Raise Revenue by Taxing Food and Clothing

Commerce and Finance

Ayres Foresees Credit Inflation After Trade Rise

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 29—A vigorous business revival will probably develop into a credit inflation, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, told the Graduate School of Banking in an address last night.

The Graduate School is being operated jointly by the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers' Association and Rutgers University to offer advanced studies for bank officers.

Inflation severe enough to cause further dollar devaluation is not likely to come soon in this country, Colonel Ayres said, but inflation as an "ultimate development seems to be a very real danger."

Much Credit Available

"We have so enormously increased the capacity of our banking system for credit expansion that it is difficult to see how we could have a vigorous business revival without having it develop into a credit inflation."

Col. Ayres disagreed with those who feel that inflation is likely to take place rapidly or that it may actively be under way within the next year or so. He contended that if it comes, it will be a slow process. He pointed to Germany, France, Belgium and Italy where the process of inflation took about five years to develop from the time when the governments entered upon policies of financing large peace-time deficits by bank credit up to the time when the public generally began to spend money rapidly because of fear that it would still further depreciate in purchasing power.

Predicting a longer period of inflation for this country than took place in Europe, Colonel Ayres added that its beginning would date from the spring of 1933, when this country left the old gold basis for its money and entered upon the policy of financing large governmental deficits by the sale of federal securities mainly to banks, rather than to private investors.

Colonel Ayres expressed the view that when and if inflation does develop, it would be ushered in by a business recovery that would be welcomed by all.

Overexpansion Danger

"It may well be doubted whether any national administration or any Federal Reserve Board would have the fortitude to check and restrict such a recovery in order to void an overexpansion of credit," he continued.

"The time to take active precautionary steps to safeguard property against such an inflation will be reached when short-time interest rates on commercial paper and call and time loans begin definitely to move upward, accompanied by real advances in the prices for non-agricultural commodities. The time to become alarmed about the situation will be when short-time interest rates have risen so far that they are above the yields of high-grade bonds."

The five requisites of inflation were listed by Colonel Ayres as a period of sustained active business, a rising stock market, real credit expansion, greater outflow of gold "than we can tolerate which would force us to cut our currency entirely free from gold," and continued large budget deficits in government operation.

Sees Credit Inflation

By a Staff Artist

Col. Leonard P. Ayres
Statistician and Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company

Texas Farmers Are Sought to Aid Chaco Cotton Developments

BUENOS AIRES, June 29 (AP)—A plan to bring Texas cotton farmers to the Argentine-Chaco territory took shape as the latest development in the drive of three South American nations—Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay—to capture part of King Cotton's Empire.

The campaigns actually under way or proposed, derive primarily from the cotton restriction program in the United States and lower South American production costs.

Gov. Jose Castells, of the Argentine-Chaco, said he would go to the United States within three months to seek American cotton farming families willing to settle in the Chaco where, he said, "seven million acres of good cotton land await colonization."

Admitting he was "somewhat afraid of the difficulty presented by the different standard of living in the United States," Governor Castells said an inducement would be the fact that Argentine production costs are "the lowest in the world, even lower than Brazil."

Brazil's phenominal increases in production since 1932 and her half-million-bale export last year already have become an important factor in world markets.

Portland, Ore., Banks Cut Interest Rate in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29 — A lowered rate of interest on savings accounts in all Portland banks which are members of the Portland clearing house will go into effect on July 1.

The new schedule of interest rates provides that on savings accounts which qualify as thrift accounts in existence prior to June 1, 1935, a rate of 1½ per cent will be paid on balances up to $5000. On more than $5000 the rate will drop to 1 per cent.

On new savings accounts opened after June 1, 1935, a rate of 1½ per cent will be paid on balances up to $5000, with no interest on the balance in the account above $5000.

Rates on certificates of deposit, effective July 1, will be 1 per cent on sums up to and including $5000 deposited for six months, and 1½ per cent for sums up to and including $5000 deposited for 12 months. On sums in excess of $5000 deposited for six months, and $5000 deposited for 12 months, the rate may be ¾ to 1 per cent at the option of the banks.

The present rate of interest is 2 per cent on all savings deposits.

Retail Sales Up 5 to 20 Per Cent Throughout U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—June sales now give evidence of reaching a larger total than was expected, according to Dun & Bradstreet's trade review of the week. With seasonal weather emphasizing the necessity of covering requirements long postponed, retail sales for the week averaged 5 to 20 per cent ahead of the comparable 1934 totals.

Sales in the Northwest were stimulated sufficiently to exceed last year's showing by 15 to 25 per cent. The Southwest improved the showing of a year ago by 20 to 25 per cent. The reports from the New England states made the poorest showing.

For both current shipment and commitments for fall and early winter needs, orders were larger than the previous week's total in most branches of the wholesale markets, the report says. As prices become firmer or give indication of advancing, fall buying was marked by less caution, particularly in men's clothing, women's coats, and fur garments.

There was comparatively little change in industrial operations for the week, but more unevenness was in evidence, as schedules declined slowly in some divisions and advanced in others. The passing of the second quarter, in the opinion of Dun & Bradstreet, will bring few regrets, as vagaries of the weather, accompanied by restrictive extraneous influences bore heavily on most trade branches.

Tin Consumption For Four Months Of 1935 Up 6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Consumption of tin in manufacture in the first four months of 1935 totaled 46,400 tons against 43,800 tons and 35,900 tons, respectively, in the like months of 1934 and 1933, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council of the Hague Statistical Office.

This year consumption shows an increase of 6 per cent over last year and the figures show that the increase is very largely due to the expansion of the tin consuming industries in the United States.

During the year ended April 1935, the world used 132,600 tons of tin against 138,900 tons in the previous year. The fact that these figures indicate a decrease of 4½ per cent when world consumption is increasing is explained by the exceptionally heavy imports of tin into the United States during 1933.

The Argentine which imported 63,361 tons of tinplate in 1934 against 47,701 tons in 1933 also consumed 975 tons of pure tin last year. South Africa used 794 tons of tin in 1934 and imported 11,442 tons of tinplate. Egypt and New Zealand used respectively 464 and 195 tons of tin in 1934. All these countries used more tin than in the previous years.

The following table shows the consumption of the principal countries for the year ended in April in tons:

	Year Ended April 1935	1934	Percentage increase or decrease
United States	49,220	58,352	—15.6
United Kingdom	21,391	20,563	+ 4.0
*Germany	10,131	10,686	— 5.2
*France	8,649	9,916	—12.8
U. S. S. R.	5,503	4,892	+12.5
Other Countries	28,253	25,349	+11.5
Apparent world consumption	123,147	129,758	— 5.1
Approximate world consumption in manufacture	132,600	138,900	— 4.5
Approximate depletion of consumers stocks	9,500	9,100	

* The tin consumption of the Saar is included with France up to February 18, 1935, and with Germany after that date.

Kansas Residents Termed First Class Credit Risks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kansas — Despite drouths, dust storms, and floods, New York financiers regard residents of this State as "first class risks in matters of credits and investments."

Rushton L. Ardrey, assistant vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan Company, declared during his visit here that the havocs of nature have not "impared the reputation of Kansas, so far as financial interests are concerned."

"Conditions here are sound," declared the bank executive. "It should be made known in every part of the United States that the outlook here is better than for years."

Mexico Placing Orders For U. S. Farm Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Banco Nacional de Credito Agricola of Mexico, acting for the Mexican Department of Agriculture, has negotiated for substantial purchases of American agricultural machinery, according to a report from the Commercial Attache here.

Up to the beginning of the current month the bank had placed orders in the United States for 14 threshers, 14 tractors, a carload each of planters and cultivators and 10,000 plows. So far, it is pointed out, the Mexican bank has been paying cash for its farm equipment purchases.

Grocers Blast AAA Amendments As Meaning Sales Tax on Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 29—Viewing proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act as virtually constituting a plan to raise revenue by taxing food, H. C. Petersen, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, issues the following public statement on the subject:

"In order that there may be a thorough understanding, it is desired to draw attention to certain features of newly proposed amendments to the Agriculaural Adjustment Act embodied in a bill 52 pages long which was passed by the House of Representatives on June 18, and is now before the Senate. This bill, H. R. 8492, was substituted on the floor of the House for H. R. 8052. H. R. 8052 is the bill which was pending on the House calendar (with a similar bill actually under debate on the floor of the Senate) at the time of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the NIRA unconstitutional. Certain portions of the new bill are intended to overcome what apparently were believed to be the unconstitutional features of H. R. 8052—unconstitutional in the light of the NIRA opinion—and also presumably unconstitutional features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act itself.

Is Really a Sales Tax

"The original Agricultural Adjustment Act provided for processing taxes and gave the Secretary of Agriculture wide latitude in determining what the rate of these taxes on various commodities should be. Processing taxes, it was stated in the original act, were devices to reduce production.

"In the new bill it is proposed that processing taxes shall be continued but specific, fixed rates of taxes are also proposed to be imposed upon basic foods and upon cotton clothing. Apparently the drafters of the new amendments are in doubt as to the constitutionality of giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to impose processing taxes and to move the tax rate up or down, within his own discretion, because the new amendments now provide that if such actions by the Secretary are declared to be unconstitutional then taxes at prescribed fixed rates shall remain in effect until altered by Act of Congress, and if not altered by Act of Congress, then for the next two and a half years. In plain language—and the language of the amendments under consideration is extremely involved, technical and complex—the proposal simply means that if processing taxes are found to be unconstitutional then excise taxes, which in a nonlegal and nontechnical sense are really 'sales taxes,' will automatically be placed upon food and cotton clothing. Also in order to overcome suspicions of unconstitutionality the amendments under consideration have been given the aspect of a revenue measure. It is for this reason that the Senate Committee on Agriculture is awaiting consideration of the amendments in the House. Revenue legislation must originate in the House. So that the amendments provide for raising revenue by taxing food and cotton clothing. This is the first time an American Congress has ever seriously considered the raising of revenue by the placing of a direct tax on food, and this at a time when the purchasing power of consumers is at a relatively low ebb, and when unemployment is probably greater than at any time in the history of the country. Heretofore excise taxes have largely been imposed upon luxuries, theater tickets, etc. also

To Adjust Production

"It is felt that these facts in connection with these proposed amendments should be brought to the attention of consumers and others for whatever interest, if any, the comments may hold for them. Also, it should be remembered that the farm communities of the United States are consumers—in a lesser degree perhaps than the occupants of cities and towns—but nevertheless to a very considerable degree. For example, a cotton farmer in the South is a consumer of dairy products, pork (frequently referred to as 'the poor man's food'), lard, flour, sugar, rice, etc. The wheat farmer and the dairy farmer of the Northwest are consumers of cotton goods, pork, lard, overalls, cotton dresses, sheets, tobacco, etc. The truck farmers and vegetable and fruit farmers and other producers of 'nonbasic' crops all over the United States are large consumers of wheat, cotton and cotton goods, pork, lard, tobacco, rice, sugar, etc.

"Some of the taxes, translated into terms of consumer goods, are: lard approximately 2½ cents per pound, flour $1.38 per barrel, boneless cooked ham approximately 7 cents per pound, sugar ½ cent per pound, bread ½ cent per pound, salted peanuts 1½ cents per pound, peanut butter 1¾ cents per pound.

"Taxes apparently will be continued for two and a half years on the cotton in women's and children's dresses, diapers, shirts, pajamas, overalls, sheets, handkerchiefs, underwear, work gloves, window curtains, thread, etc.

"Incidentally, it also is provided in the proposed amendments that money shall be appropriated directly from general funds in the United States Treasury to regulate producers and to pay certain limited groups of producers to adjust their production; not reduce it (as provided in the present act) for the purpose of creating scarcity—thus, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, increasing the price paid to them.

"It is felt that the public—in the cities and on the farms—is entitled to have given to it at least a *few* facts as to what it is proposed to do under these new amendments; especially that it now is proposed seriously to *raise revenue by taxing food and cotton clothing.*

"Also Congress should, in all justice, provide that retailers shall receive refund of processing taxes paid on taxable commodities remaining in retailers' hands at the termination of the processing taxes."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The correspondence over the June 15 war debt instalment was not uninteresting, though it was very disappointing. The American Government's offer to discuss any proposals for payment put forward by the United Kingdom, and to give such proposals careful consideration, with a view to eventual submission to Congress, was treated with politeness which seemed to mask a strong measure of disbelief.

Debts and Doubts

The British Government declared themselves fully prepared to resume discussions "whenever the circumstances would appear to warrant a hope that a result satisfactory to both Governments might be expected." Was not this a courtly way of saying that in the British Government's view the offer to negotiate was mere window dressing, because the American Government knew there was no hope of agreement on terms which they would recommend to Congress, let alone which Congress would accept? That frankly is what most people in this country think, but some of us cannot escape a stubborn feeling that we have never made a firm and reasonable offer, and that until we have done so it is not for us to assume that it would be rejected or that the United States Government is not speaking bona fide. The problem, unhappily, is one that grows not easily, but more difficult with the passage of time. We are getting into arrears, not only with money, but with good will.

The Exchange Fund and the Franc

One can hardly admire the completeness of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's candor when he declared on June 5, answering a question in the House of Commons, that no special use had been made of the Exchange Equalization Fund to prevent a drastic decline in the franc, the fund being concerned only with its ordinary business of minimizing fluctuations in sterling. When the franc had been the object of bear speculation and the victim of a flight of French capital, the spot rate in London had been virtually pegged while the discount on forward francs widened to an abysmal figure. Those in a position to judge unanimously described the Exchange Equalization Fund as the principal buyer of spot francs.

Minimizing the fluctuations of the franc against sterling and minimizing the fluctuations of sterling against the franc are of course the same thing; but was there really no special intervention in this case? How could the fund afford to buy such great quantities of francs without some special liaison with the French authorities? It certainly squeezed the bears when the Bouisson and Laval Governments were formed, and if the franc is indeed saved from devaluation by a vigorous deflationary campaign then the books of the Equalization Fund may show in the end a nice little profit. But when there is a substantial chance of a big and immediate fall in the franc it is surely just as much speculation to buy francs, without due safeguards, as to sell them. We may suppose that the Exchange Equalization Fund does not occupy itself betting against the market, acting as a bookmaker for the bear speculators, and therefore that the due safeguards existed. Presumably they took the form of a gentleman's agreement with the Bank of France that the latter would privately earmark gold to cover the Exchange Fund's purchases of francs. This would be a reversal of the roles played in August, 1931, when London borrowed from Paris, on a strict gold clause, to support the flagging pound.

Public Works Redivivus

While Mr. Lloyd George still had his foot in the door of Downing Street, explaining the selling points of his public works policy, the Government announced that the Treasury guarantee would be given to loans to the total of £35,000,000 for projects in connection with London passenger transport, especially the electrification of suburban railways. As I write, it has not been made clear whether this was a hint that Mr. Lloyd George's spiel was finding favor, or was a mere theft of the choicest of his wares. What is important is the indication given that the Government has begun to change its mind about the felicity of public works and the opportunities of cheap money, and that they may go to the country in the fall on a definitely expansionist program.

The New Government

The changes in the Government toss a few straws into the same wind. True, Messrs. Neville Chamberlain and Walter Runciman, who have been principally associated with the present anti-public-works policy, remain at their old posts. On the other hand, the lively Sir Kingsley Wood, who has been nothing if not progressive at the Post Office, replaces the heavy and cautious Sir Hilton Young at the Ministry of Health, the office in charge of all housing, town-planning and local government affairs; and Lord Eustace Percy, a leader of the younger group of Conservatives and a champion of more vigorous and progressive policies in the economic field, is brought in, to almost everybody's surprise, as Minister without Portfolio. It must be presumed that Mr. Baldwin invited him into the Cabinet, not simply to keep him out of anti-government mischief, but to use him in co-ordinating different aspects of government economic policy.

Thus, by small stages, the Government moves to the Left because the electorate has moved to the Left.

Corn and Wheat Rise Sharply In Chicago Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—Wet weather has been the dominant influence in grains this week. Winter wheat harvest has been delayed, corn planting was stopped, and due to the rank growth of wheat there were reports of black rust in Illinois and Nebraska, which disturbed the shorts.

As a net result of the unusual weather conditions, prices for wheat advanced quite sharply late in the week, and there was also a brisk upturn in December corn.

The winter wheat harvest is 10 days to two weeks late, and receipts now are comparing with a heavy run a year ago. Another decrease in the visible supply is indicated for the week, and old crop supplies at the end of the crop year July 1 will be the smallest in several years.

As prices declined about 23 cents a bushel for wheat from the middle of April to the forepart of June, the hedging pressure had been to a large extent discounted. Consequently and in spite of generally favorable June scenery, there has been only moderate pressure, and the real weight of the winter wheat crop has not yet come on the market.

Good Spring Wheat Conditions

Spring wheat conditions have been uniformly favorable, but if showery conditions continue the black rust menace will be a factor of a disturbing kind. From present indications the heavy run of winter wheat will coincide with the usual crop scare period in spring wheat.

Foreign crop conditions are mixed. In Argentina and Australia decreased acreages are possible due to drought conditions. Russia and the Danubian countries have better prospects than last year, and both these shippers promise to have wheat for export.

Just what the policy of the Canadian officials will be has not been disclosed, but the fact remains that government agencies will own approximately 200,000 000 bushels of wheat, while the indications are that the 1935 crop will be the largest in several years. As a result of this situation foreign buyers are taking wheat on a hand-to-mouth basis, and are showing no disposition to buy ahead.

December Corn Benefits

December corn has benefited from the unusual weather conditions, sentiment in regard to this delivery changing materially. Much of the crop is late, and will be in danger of early frosts, and the acreage undoubtedly will be much smaller than originally intended in the corn belt proper. Other crops will provide an abundance of feed, however, and this modifies bullish sentiment considerably.

The hay crop will be the largest in several years, and pastures are in splendid shape, the rains having changed the prospects radically from those existing a year ago. Other fodder crops will be abundant.

Argentine corn is coming to this country in liberal volume 1,331,000 bushels being included in his week's Argentine exports, but the bulk of the Plate corn is being absorbed in the territory that can be served from the seaboard, and so far there has been little competition in western markets.

Loans Ratio Shows Investment Buying

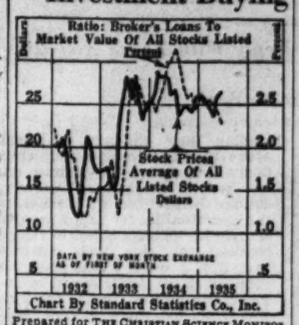

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE importance of cash buying in the stock market, which is usually for longer term holding, is illustrated by the fact that loans on securities to New York Stock Exchange member firms decreased some $12,000,000 last month, despite the rise of more than $1,000,000,000 in total market value of listed shares.

As a result, loans dropped to 2.3 per cent of the market value of stocks, the lowest level in almost two years.

Engineering Awards Are Down Slightly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29 — Lower public construction awards brought the total of engineering construction for the week down slightly to $31,825,000, reports the Engineering News-Record. Of this total, $20,858,000 is public work and $10,967,000 private construction.

All classes of public awards are lower with the exception of waterworks at $2,414,000 and sewers at $1,286,000 while all classes of private are higher, including commercial buildings at $2,178,000, industrial buildings at $4,191,000, bridges at $1,286,000, while all classes of pri- 303,000.

Among the awards was $6,269,000 for an annex to the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

Import Trade for Quarter In U. S. Heaviest Since '31

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Unprecedented importations of agricultural products during the first quarter of this year are reported by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

An analysis issued by the organization said import trade for the quarter was the heaviest in four years, value of the goods moving inward amounting to $496,000,000.

Heavy imports of materials for industry and some agricultural products attracted to the United States by drought needs and high internal prices were described as "prime factors" in the increase.

Mexican Industry Active With Rayon Mills in the Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 29—Although the upward trend received a temporary check at the middle of June, Mexico's economic position continues generally favorable, according to the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner here.

Production activity in the major manufacturing industries is continuing at high levels. With the industry operating at full capacity, output of rayon manufacturers has reached a high record for the year. A further expansion has also occurred in the production of cotton textiles, notwithstanding that a decline in wholesale turn-over of cotton goods normally accompanies the rainy season which is now in full swing, the report states.

While steel mills, cement plants and other industries serving the building trades remain well occupied, the report points out that there are signs that an appreciable decrease in the volume of new construction projects has begun.

Silver production in Mexico this year is slightly under that of the corresponding period of 1934. It is reported that expansion plans of the local silver mines are being held in abeyance pending the outcome of efforts looking to a downward revision of the recently imposed production taxes on silver.

Recent heavy rainfall has favorably affected the condition of the cotton in all producing regions except the Valley of Matamoros, the report states. Revised estimates of export observers now place the coming cotton crop at 227,000 bales, exclusive of the production of Lower California. The domestic consumption of cotton averages around 200,000 bales.

Mexican petroleum production reached the record high level for the year in May, totaling 3,529,659 barrels, while in the same month experts declined sharply to 1,651,056 barrels, Mr. Henry reported.

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Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
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'What Shall We Do Now?'

Your Neighborhood Can Reply With These Activities

By Edna M. Reed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I

White Plains, N. Y.

TOO MANY parents, vacation time for their children is a source of great happiness and growth. It is the time when fathers get better acquainted with their children; when the whole family plans and does many things together; when the older children help the younger ones to learn to do things that are new and interesting for them; it is the time when children begin to realize that their parents are really "people" and that they know how to play as well as work. But to a greater number of parents vacation is just two or three months of time to be put in by children who are bored and by parents who are at a loss what to do with these small people with time on their hands and nothing interesting to do. Everywhere during the hot summer months mothers are trying to answer the question, "What shall we do now?" As one mother put it, "How I wish school stayed open all year. My children never know what to do with themselves, and I am worn out trying to help them find interesting things to do. It gets to be a matter of waiting and counting the days until school begins again. By that time the children and I are both bored with each other, and glad to end what we have called our vacation."

Perhaps the schools are somewhat to blame for not training these young people in a wiser use of their leisure time. Many schools are definitely working toward that end. But it does not necessarily follow that it is the school's fault; rather it is the organization within a school and the life that a child lives in a well managed modern school that makes his living during the summer months so much less interesting to him than his life in school. We would all agree that a child must develop as an individual and become a person in his own right, and to that end we would provide plenty of opportunity for young people to use their initiative and plan their own activities, both inside and outside of school. But the fact remains that we must recognize that a child develops naturally under guidance.

Using the Things at Hand

This does not mean that a child must be told what to do with his time. It does mean that opportunity must be provided and suggestions made for making his living during the years of his growth rich and worth while. There must be developed in the child a consciousness of the joy and pleasure that can be found in the simple things around him and in his community. Each individual must learn to make use of the things around him, to judge their intrinsic worth to him, and to make them contribute to that indefinable thing he counts as "happiness." Then, too, he must learn a give-and-take attitude toward others; he must learn to work with others happily and as unselfishly as possible; and last, but not least, he must develop some reserves within himself so that his leisure hours become hours of pleasure instead of boredom.

It is best that this growth come without too much interference from the outside, but when a wise and sympathetic guidance will help the child to think out things in a better way than he otherwise would, then it is necessary for the adult to step in.

Parents, it would seem, have as definite a responsibility in directing their children's growth during the summer vacation as has the teacher during the school year. Many parents, realizing this, have been sending their children to camps where they can be sure their children's lives during the summer are not lived in a haphazard manner, but are being filled with activities and opportunities for happy growth. Many other parents object to camps because they take their children away from home at a time when the members of the family should be enjoying one another. During the past five years, too, financial conditions have forced other parents to fall back on their own initiative in making their children's summer vacations happy and worth having.

With Other Children

Among plans made for helping children with their leisure during vacations there should be a wide variety of interesting things to do with other children; some with one or two friends, others with the children of a community. This is made necessary by the fact that children live in a community for nine or ten months of the year. Even in the most individualistic of our modern schools, a child works and plays with others many hours of the day. Unless he is a rank individualist or inclined to be antisocial, any child will desire the company of other children. He likes to work and plan with someone else and to share his problems and joys with others. Even the child who is a pronounced individualist along one line, such as writing, athletics, art, or reading, will enjoy the thrill of sharing his achievement with others.

It would seem unwise then to keep a child living in a community under guidance for nine or ten months and turn him loose for the other three with no plans for his working and sharing with others. Is it any wonder that under such a condition vacation becomes a long nightmare with everybody waiting for September to roll around?

The idea of group activities is pregnant with possibilities, limited only by the capital, time, and children at one's command. There is always the danger, however, that the activity will become the adult's rather than the child's. This can be avoided by realizing that a really childish activity does not demand the finish that an adult one does, unless the children themselves desire it. Often it happens that when children become interested in doing something that is worth while to them, they work and play intensively at it and give nothing but their best. But it is important to realize that there is also the sheer joy and fun that comes from merely doing things together. If children are interested in your suggestions, you can feel sure that they will profit by what they do.

A Neighborhood Circus

One community where there are many children free during the summer gave a circus at the end of the summer. The actual preparation took about three weeks and the performance two days. Boys and men built a grandstand, props, cages and frames for animals, etc. The girls and mothers made costumes, animals and decorations. Orange crates painted in bright colors served as animal cages, while the feline and canine population of the village supplied the "fiercest tiger in the world" and the "largest lion in captivity." A big feature of the circus was the Wild West show put on by the fathers, while children thrilled their parents by gymnastic feats learned in their school gymnasiums.

A toy band led the parade through the town, and played during the performance. Almost every animal known to the circus appeared in the ring, and as a final feature, "Cannonball Kelley" was shot out of a cannon in true circus style. Not the least of the attractions were the side shows and peanut and sandwich stands. The balloon man was also in evidence as were the barkers who made things lively for everyone. The cost of this enterprise was negligible, the attics and cellars of the community supplying most of the costumes and props needed. The town library co-operated by finding books on the circus, old circus programs, books on the making of animals, etc. A high school boy from the school orchestra trained the band to use the toy instruments, and the older children served as trainers for the younger ones. Everyone voted this the best circus they had ever seen.

Nature Trail

An activity of a different kind that has possibilities for a small country or village community is the laying out of a nature trail. A group of 10-year-old children under the direction of a teacher made such a trail with great success. The project involves the study of all the growing things in the community with a view to identifying them. The different trees, flowers, and shrubs can then be labeled with both the Latin or botanical names, and the familiar ones. The labels should be painted on some kind of permanent markers, preferably wooden ones.

It is interesting to plan and work out a map of the trail to be put into the community library.

Children can act as guides and take their parents and friends over the trail. Many interests in the outdoors are built up from an activity like this. From it might grow an interest in making rock gardens, flower or vegetable gardens, study of trees and flowers in general, the collecting and pressing of flowers, the collecting and blue printing of leaves, etc. This activity has many possibilities for children to carry on an individual interest of their own in some phase of the outdoors.

If there is in a community an old unused storeroom, old barn, or extra room in some family house, a children's museum would be an interesting project for a whole summer. This can be made a place for permanent exhibits as well as for those loaned by different children in the community for a period of time. Displays of stamp collections, airplane models, old books, stone collections, articles of historical value, dolls, toys, pictures and other things made by children, children's books, and all kinds of collections made by children can be housed in the museum. Many collections can be started; to these different children can contribute from time to time. Older children make very good managers and caretakers for this undertaking and the younger children can make contributions in the way of collecting, etc. Children can carry out such an activity with very little suggestion or direction from the grown-ups.

An Exchange

One thing that most children love to do is to trade their things with each other. One school in New York carried on a regular central bartering business in the school for about five months with the greatest interest and success. Any group of children in a community could undertake a like activity. Much ingenuity and originality is developed in the advertising and exchange of wares and children learn how to stick to their bargains, to be fair in trading and to be good sports in their dealings with other children through such a project. It is plenty of fun and has seemingly a long interest span for children above 8 years old.

In many schools children find their greatest pleasure and interest in activity involving natural science. This interest should be utilized by adults who are interested in helping to make their children's vacations worth while. A group of children might build and care for an outdoor aquarium which is always fascinating. Taking care of pets, bees, chickens, and rabbits is also of never ending interest. A club interested in the collection and study of stones, butterflies, water insects, ants, etc., could be formed. The elimination of the weeds in a community could be undertaken by a group of children. One of the most fascinating activities of this type is the building of a bird sanctuary in some wooded section of the town or on the property of some interested citizen. Birdhouses and birdbaths can be built, a study of the habits and migration of birds can be made and an all around interest can thus be built up.

Another very evident interest in schools is the making and building of things with tools. This experience can be just as rich as the environment and the imagination permit. If provided with some simple tools and materials and given a few suggestions, children will occupy long hours in doing things with their hands. They will use what they make for constant dramatic play, too, and thus relieve the adult from the responsibility of giving too much time to their direction. Any group of 8- or 10-year-olds would like to make toys, dishes, pet pens, bird houses, clay beads, window boxes, toy furniture, toy instruments, puppets, a toy theater, puzzles of all kinds, models of aircraft and of boats, something for the family to use in the house—the number of things is unlimited. From the individual article children can progress to such a large undertaking as a Dutch village, a Pilgrim village, an Indian wigwam, a playhouse of their own, etc.

Need Interested Parents

It is not possible to give in detail all the activities that children in a community can carry on, but any parent really interested will find plenty of things in his own environment that can be utilized for making a child's vacation worth while. Any community can have a painting school, even making their own paints, a recital for the musical children, story hours for the younger children, dramatics of all kinds, reading clubs, and all kinds of athletic activities. Of course, there is the whole outdoors which offers many opportunities for picnics, camping, games and excursions.

All these activities presuppose an interested parent or group of parents who feel the responsibility for their children's growth during the summer as well as during the other months of the year. Children's initiative and abilities are thus being developed, tastes are being formed, and children are growing progressively more independent so that more and more they will plan for their own leisure.

[This article is in two parts. The second will run next Tuesday, and will give ideas for a child when playing by himself.]

Courtesy of Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

Deepening His Enjoyment of Life

There are modern ways of teaching piano. A boy need not feel it is for his sisters alone, nor that it is sheer drudgery. Today, the boy who plays reasonably well, finds it not only a source of enjoyment, but a means of being a genuine help in a crowd. However, the piano is a complex instrument and has been forced on many children at an early age, perhaps turning them away from music entirely. Simple flutes, easier stringed instruments, bells, drums and other percussions, often prove better for the average beginner, who thereby learns to read music, play tunes; and, with his enjoyment continually outstripping his skill, may a year or two later turn eagerly to the piano with everything in favor of genuine progress.

A Family Takes to the Woods

And Finds Camping Out Both Practical and Fun

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Perhaps our experiences in camping with children might point the way to other families. Ten years ago my husband and I left our four children (then between eighteen months and seven years old) and took our first hike on the Long Trail in Vermont. Since then we have had six more trips to the Trail. On one of these we took the two older children—they were ten and twelve—and hiked over Bolton mountain. Then last year we took all four of them and our little dog to a cabin on a high mountain pasture and stayed for ten days—all too short a time!

It would be a good idea for parents thinking of taking their children on the Vermont Wilderness Path, to take a first trip by themselves, for a little experience is worth much advice. However, if both parents are seasoned campers and the children are old enough and good sports about living the "simple life," the whole family might make a first trip together. Although such a trip can be made for little more than housekeeping expenses at home (outside of transportation and some equipment which can be used for many years) it is well worth while, regardless of cost.

To the city-bound, the mountains provide an unforgettable adventure; experiences we can no longer get as we once did when everyone lived much closer to nature and the primal necessities. To go on foot by a winding, blazed trail, up steep hills, through lonely pastures and far forested ridges which ring with the haunting chimes of the hermit thrush, carrying very simple equipment and sleeping in rustic open-sided cabins, lulled by perpetual symphonies of clear water that is ever rushing from clean, green slopes above—that is an experience no amount of money can ever buy. The unseeing motorist whose appreciations have been dulled by the blurs which speed spreads before him will never hear or see the true beauty of the hills. And the children, rushed, forced, hurried in the midst of so much that flickers and roars, should be given a chance to learn that outside of the hard places of stone that men have biult are hills bearing forests, brooks, pastures, farms where kindly people toil that we may have food. There is a slow eternal music that one hears in these lonely places; the children may not know how to speak of it, but it enters into them, and draws them back, and worldly attractions seem to have less lure and reality.

Last year, with our four between 10 and 15, we had a beautiful experience in the mountain cabin, not the least part of which was making friends with some local families (through the children of each). The result for this year is a rough shelter being built on the farm of one of these friends. There, beside a waterfall in a pine grove, we will set up a wall tent, string a wire to keep cows from our little cabin-place and settle down to an exciting Indian project. A young cousin is added, and a six-months-old baby. The children are all quite woods-hardened; they will run the camp themselves, choosing their own officers and will handle the camp duties, with the parents there to assist in the more difficult work. The two older children have each had a whole summer's experience in planning a food budget and preparing simple meals, so there has been advance training. Of course the experience, for both parents and children, which has been gained bit by bit in past summers, makes us all look forward to such a venture with confidence.

I am afraid this letter is already over-long. If anyone is interested, I would be glad to write a sequel, giving advice on practical details.

(Mrs.) E. A. G.

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World Diplomacy Is Found Growing In Peace Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 29—International diplomacy or moral force is doing a great deal more today than ever to iron out world difficulties, Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard University, declared at the International Relations Conference here this week.

The Kellogg Pact would have been impossible to carry into effect before the World War, he said, by way of illustrating this constructive power in action.

The great test of moral force versus imperialistic aggressiveness will come in August when the League of Nations is scheduled to offer a proposal to Italy concerning Abyssinia, it was pointed out.

At that time Italy will have to choose between being a member of the League, and perhaps through diplomatic bargaining come to satisfactory agreement with Abyssinia, or abandoning this policy for one of militaristic aggressiveness. The belief shared by students of international relations is that Mussolini will not drop out of the League.

An analysis comparing world conditions leading up to the war of 1914, with the conditions of the last 16 years, was offered in support of the contention that international diplomacy, or moral force, has prevented a continuous growth of war sentiment, during the latter period.

A chart of war feeling in the 16 years before 1914, would show a steady increase of armaments, a steady succession of diplomatic cries, each more difficult than the last, and bringing Europe closer to the verge of war, Professor Fay insisted.

For instance, he pointed out, the adoption in 1924 of the Dawes plan for dealing with reparations, the Locarno pacts guaranteeing the Rhine frontier, and Germany's entrance into the League ended an interval between 1919-1924 when there was discontent over the Versailles settlement, and the French were occupying the Ruhr.

On the contrary, a similar chart of the sixteen years from 1919 to 1935 shows not a steady upward graph, but rises and falls, it was pointed out.

Since 1931, when Japan defied the League by occupying Manchuria, until six months ago, there has been an increased danger of war, with the failure of the disarmament conference and Germany's notice of withdrawal from the League, it was noted.

Again, though, it was observed, during the past six months, the League of Nations has scored two triumphs in preventing the assassination of Alexander of Serbia from resulting in war, and in settling the Saar problem by a fair and peaceful plebiscite.

California's Action Halts 'War' Between Railway and Truck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Passage of the new California Motor Carrier Act by the State Legislature during its recent session is held to pave the way for greater stability in the transportation system here, and to remove the injurious effects of cut-throat competition between railroad and motortruck as well as between competing truck lines.

Gov. Frank F. Merriam recently approved the measure by signing it, but an interim of 60 days is required before the law takes effect. Meanwhile, the accompanying bill carrying an appropriation for enforcement was reported the other day as still among the mass of legislation awaiting Governor Merriam's action. However, his approval is regarded as practically certain.

Adopted in 30 Other States

The act provides for regulation by the State Railroad Commission of all contract carriers operating for hire in California. Up to the present, these vehicles have been free from control while common carriers—both rail and highway—have been supervised. Thirty other states, it is said have adopted similar legislation.

The law's more important provisions, according to an analysis prepared by Dr. Ford K. Edwards, assistant professor of transportation, University of Southern California, are as follows:

1. It applies to all trucks operated for hire with the chief exception of those common-carrier trucks which are already regulated by existing acts.

2. It provides that the California Railroad Commission shall establish or approve the rates.

Truck Rates Based on Cost

3. Truck rates so established shall be based upon truck costs and not on rail or other costs. This is to prevent the freezing of truck rates at the level of rail rates. On certain hauls, the trucks enjoy natural economic advantages and the public is held to be entitled to the benefits therefrom.

4. A minimum of insurance to provide for responsibility in case of accidents must be carried by the operators.

5. There is no restriction upon the contract carrier's right to do business. Upon meeting the nominal requirements of the act, he is granted a permit to operate.

6. The act is self-supporting. The companion bill provides for a levy of one fourth of 1 per cent of the gross operating revenues of all freight carriers under the commission's jurisdiction. This is to meet the administrative and enforcement costs.

Graduates of Akron Are Finding Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 29—More than 85 per cent of Akron University's 1935 graduates will not have to search very long for employment.

According to Dean D. H. Gardner, in the last four years, at least that percentage has obtained gainful employment within a few weeks after graduation in spite of the depression. This year he believes the situation will be even better.

What's Going On In the Arts

Fresco at Fogg

THE most recent accession at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, is not a movable object of art, but a picture so painted that it is part now of the very structure of the building. It was painted by a Harvard graduate, class of 1930, Lewis W. Rubenstein.

The complex method by which the mural was affixed is a matter of great interest, for Mr. Rubenstein has worked in accordance with the process developed by the early Renaissance masters. It is called fresco. The original wall plaster had to be cut down to the brick, to avoid damage from salts. Special sand was brought from a pit in Needham, screened and washed by hand. A new plaster was applied, first two coats, and then a third. The last coat had to be done piecemeal, only as much of an area as could be painted by the artist in a day. Fresco is distinguished by the fact that the plaster must be painted while it is wet. The painter must work steadily on the moistened area before it dries and disqualifies. No changes are possible, the color and form must be built up by repeated brushing.

With the drying of the plaster, problems arise. Colors lighten in different degree. The artist must foresee the final result. He really does not know how the entire work will look until two weeks after it is completed. The less retouching afterward the better.

Mr. Rubenstein has called his composition "Structure." He has tried to depict concisely and dramatically the construction of the museum. He portrays the mason laying bricks, the plasterer at work; one sees the steel girders and concrete forms being set. The artist himself is included in the picture, making a gigantic decoration.

The visitor at first view receives somewhat of a shock at the naturalistic presentation. Mr. Rubenstein has built the forms of the workers and depicted the details, such as scaffolds, with such fidelity to shapes and depths in nature that they seem alive, not mere representations. He believes in vigorous expression, definitely organized planes. The palette is limited because earth pigments are used.

To us the artist's conception of the subject is strong pictorially, but wanting in imaginative essence. He does not allow a margin between the visual world and the world of ideas and fancy. The very fact that we are stunned by the naturalism is a shortcoming. Such a picture is informing; in one sense it is a synthesis. But it wants elevation; some quality to lift it from its earthly emphasis. Mr. Rubenstein is in harmony with many young artists, who paint with a purpose, today. For the moment they are omitting an important ingredient of the artistic recipe.

Our own prejudices notwithstanding, Mr. Rubenstein has done a commendable, craftsmanly job.

D. A.

Nation to Hear Los Angeles Times Dedicate Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With a roar from its battery of 18 presses the Los Angeles Times will inaugurate on Monday, July 1, a special coast-to-coast radio hookup celebrating the occupancy of its new $3,000,000 plant, fourth of the buildings to house the paper and its activities.

The radio program will be heard over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 1 p. m., Pacific standard time, or 5 p. m., eastern daylight time. It will not be transmitted in the Boston area, though it may be heard in New England through WABC, New York, Columbia's key station.

From the pressroom the program will shift to the stage of the auditorium located on the fifth and sixth floors of the new Times building where a special program will be given with several well-known stage, screen and radio personalities, with Will Rogers as master of ceremonies. Among the stars scheduled to be heard are Bing Crosby, Irene Dunne, George Jessel and Nino Martini. The orchestra will be conducted by Raymond Paige, west coast radio orchestra leader.

The Times had previously launched its new plant with a special Progress Number outlining the growth of the paper. The issue also recorded the parallel development of Los Angeles itself emphasizing the great civic projects now in progress including the new $12,000,000 Union Station and the new 44-mile water tunnel which is to bring water from the Colorado River.

The new Times building is "monumental modern" in design and is a six-story graceful setback structure faced with Indiana limestone fronting on Los Angeles' Civic Center.

Zinnias Beautify Town in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich.—This town in northern Michigan has discovered what flowers can do to spruce up a community.

Last year the zinnia, hardy, old-fashioned flower, transformed the place into a beauty spot. The Federation of Women's Clubs, a community organization representing all the clubs in the city, started a movement for a garden club and decided the zinnia would do more to beautify the city than hit-and-miss plantings, so a citywide zinnia contest was originated. The zinnia was chosen because it is easy to grow, blooms early and is bright and showy.

The women began a membership drive, offering free zinnia seed to all members. Hundreds of home owners, school children and businessmen responded. In flower beds, porch and window boxes, rock gardens, along driveways and walks, in hollows and on hillsides the seed was planted, and in August Harbor Springs was covered with the brilliant flowers.

Nye Committee, Under Attack, Wins Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The first tentative attempt at a "Smear the Nye Committee" campaign was thrust back this week on the floor of the Senate with severe losses.

The energetic wrecking-crew which heads that committee: Senators Nye, Vandenberg and Clark, jumped gleefully at an attack on their chief investigator H. Stephen Rauschenbush, from Senator L. J. Dickinson, Iowa, leader of the Republican Old Guard, to score a series of points at the expense of warship builders.

For some months this "Smear the Nye Committee" drive has been in the offing. Hair-raising threats of what various ship and munitions-building interests were going to do have been prevalent. The most widely advertised firm of powder makers engaged an able publicity man—who was also chief publicity man for the Republican Party in the 1932 campaign—and the fields were cleared for action.

Boring From Within

But the nearest home that the "smear" movement has come was on June 24 when Senator Dickinson—in the midst of a discussion of the Bankhead Tenant Farm Bill—launched an attack on Mr. Raushenbush. He read extracts from an article, published in 1929, in a book titled "Socialism in Our Times," which urged young men to enter public service. This Senator Dickinson described as "boring from within," and he said: "I think we should have the background of this man."

Which, two days later, the Nye Committee members eagerly hastened to furnish. They did more. By prearrangement the biggest bombs were left to Senator Bennett Champ Clark, who said:

"I am sorry the Senator from Iowa is not here. I desire to state for the record that the Senator from Iowa, knowingly or unknowingly, is not the originator of this latest charge against Mr. Raushenbush and against the Munitions Committee. The Senator from Iowa is marching under the banner of that unspeakable scoundrel, William B. Shearer, generally known as "Big Drum" Shearer, the agent provocateur who received many thousands of dollars from the shipbuilding companies for going to Geneva to sabotage a disarmament conference."

Case of Coincidence?

Senator Clark then exhibited a letter he had received on May 3, 1935, from Mr. Shearer which made precisely the same attack on Mr. Raushenbush, and he said:

"I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that that is precisely the extract, including the elisions, used by the Senator from Iowa on the floor here day before yesterday. The mimeographed enclosure in Mr. Shearer's letter is precisely the same which was inserted in the record."

This was not all. Senator Vandenberg—mentioned, as is Senator Dickinson, as a possible Republican presidential nominee—joined in the defense of Mr. Raushenbush and said:

"Although there are partisan Republicans and partisan Democrats upon the committee, I think there has never been a single moment in the 15 months of our labors when there has been the slightest division of any kind or nature in respect to the objective to which we have addressed ourselves."

Nye Repulses Attack

And Chairman Nye cried:

"Boring from within! It is the shipbuilders; it is their lobbyists; it is those who have attached themselves to important and influential departments of the government to help the shipbuilding interests gain their ends which they want so much to accomplish! Boring from within!"

Thus the attack was repulsed. At the same time, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably two of the committee's most important bills—one regulating the issuance of passports to American citizens in wartime, preventing in so far as possible their involvement in war danger zones of other powers, the other restricting the issuance of credits and loans to belligerents.

Whether, in the crowded legislative calendar, these measures will be passed this session, is dubious. But the Nye Committee has laid the groundwork on which it plans to secure a broad-gauge program of forceful legislation before it is done.

President Resents Power Lobby Favor

(Continued from Page 4)

conducted by the utilities throughout the press of the country has undoubtedly affected public opinion to a degree amazing to the White House.

The President's antipower propaganda campaign reached its climax months ago when the bill was first being considered in committee stage.

Utilities Strike Back

During the past three months there has been little or none of the type of propaganda which laid the foundations for the bill by emphasizing the high rates paid for electricity in many American communities. Since this campaign was allowed to die down the utilities themselves have struck back with great vigor, and, judging by the reaction in Congress, considerable force.

Mr. Huddleston touched a new high for the opposition in his speech and the resultant applause was immediately recognized at the White House as indicating the gravity of the situation. General debate was concluded on the measure last night.

Today the House began its more detailed consideration while constant communication was maintained between the White House and the President's lieutenants on Capitol Hill doing their utmost to follow up last night's presidential blast to the full.

To Much Water for Lilies

Florists have found too much moisture will cause lilies to wither.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOVE'S SWEET OLIVE, a delightful fragrant memory of the Deep South, postpaid, 2 drams, 60 cents; ½ oz., $1.10; list of rare odeurs sent. 520 Rue Royal, New Orleans, La.

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Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food at Tip Top Restaurant, 5th Street Store

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a taste of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

Delicious Food
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street

SNOWDEN
SINCLAIR SERVICE STATION
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
Accessories—Friendly Service
3015 GRAND AVE., COCONUT GROVE
G. C. Snowden, Prop.

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET PHONE 2-1063

Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET Phone 2-1063

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-2148

ORLANDO

C. H. Langston Service
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
South Orange and Jackson
PHONE 3111
Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254
939 5th Ave.
Made in One Quality Only

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

NORGE
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

Complete Outfitters
for the Entire Family

Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.

J. C. PENNEY CO.
608 CHERRY STREET MACON, GA.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOLKESTONE — CARLTON
on Sea Front, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, good food and beds, moderate terms; garage adjoining

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HERTS. Hilfield Park, Aldenham (off Watford By-Pass)—16th Century "Home," restful and beneficial; tennis, fishing, squash, swimming; near golf; riding school attached; 500 acres, open country for hacking; boys, girls and parents are very welcome; terms from 4 gns. weekly. Particulars, MRS. SHERRY.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

ANTIQUES and JEWELRY
Bohemian Garnets
Large Stock of Watches
All Repairs promptly executed
OWN ATELIER
Frant. Ritter, X., Královská 6 Tel. 34175

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia C. - Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koet
80 c.M. breed F 0.52
240 c.M. breed F 1.45
260 c.M. breed F 1.60
per El.
Household Linen

ITALY

MILAN

ENRICHETTA KAHAN
Milano, Piazza Risorgimento 7
Telephone 23752
HAIRDRESSER, BEAUTY PARLOR

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

PUB

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM — KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
se recommande
(Hosiery)

ALBERT BÄLLI
Painter
Good Work Guaranteed
Speciality: Renovation of Facades
Zukunfstr. 54 Tel. 20.94

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Specialité de Fromage et Charcuterie
FROMAGES GERBER
(Cheese)
R. PASSY
Tel. 43.094 13 Rue de Rive

LAUSANNE

FINEST GROCERIES
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile.

DRAWING
PAINTING
PUBLICITY
DECORATION
M. Corbaz
MESSIDOR, CH. DE L'ELYSEE TEL. 34.568

CHAUSSURES
Shoes
H. KELLER-CORBOZ
Maison fondée en 1911
Rue Pichard 13

HAUTE MODE
Suzy et Marguerite
Georgette 8 Telephone 22.231

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

NEUCHATEL

All Articles for BATHING
at
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S. A.
Costumes — Pyjamas — Casques
Sandales, Etc.
Dernières nouveautés.
Prix très avantageux
Voyez nos devantures

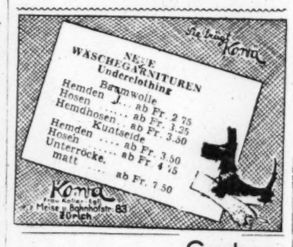
THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZAZIWIL I. E.

ZAZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
GASTHOF Z. "WEISSEN ROSSLI"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel.
Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4
Prospekte durch Familie Künzi
Restaurant

ZURICH



PETER
Couture
Chapeaux
Bahnhofstr. 37
II Et. Lift.
(Dresses, Hats)

Auto-Fahrunterricht
durch die
SCHULE E. Attinger
Regensbergstr. 209, Zürich II. Tel. 69.033
ist reell und in jeder Beziehung unübertrefflich. Schüler werden abgeholt. On parle français
(Driving Lessons)

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Conditorei—Confectionery
E. RHYNER
Prompt delivery to order
Prompte Bedienung
Seefeldstrasse 50

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
RINSO

DURBAN

Model Steam Laundry
The QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. UMGENI Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE ST. Phone Cen. 3055

BUY:—
The Model Dairy
BREAD
19 Varieties Phone 443

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 8103
Manageress Res. Phone 8155

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

HANSFORD & HANSFORD
Limited
Timber and Joinery
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from fore-sts overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
WE STOCK — Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire Fencing Standards, Etc.
Cor. Webber and Loveday Streets
Phone 33-7178

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags, and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3 "Fanny"
96 Pritchard Street

ADDIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add Smithbat

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

JNO. W. QUINN & Co. Ltd.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs.
May we have the pleasure of serving you
Phones 387 and 388 Central

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG Co-Operative Society Ltd.
133 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning our SOCIETY.

PREMIER BUTCHERY
145, CHURCH ST. PHONE 2575
Contractors to
PIETERMARITZBURG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Prime Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

BROKEN HILL

FRED N. KIDMAN
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR and GENERAL AGENT
BROKEN HILL, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

TOOLE
For all Trades The Farm & Home
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

SYDNEY

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 89 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 three lines
We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service
Let us ring you for your order.
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD
49 CASTLEREAGH ST SYDNEY
[NEAR HOTEL AUSTRALIA]
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TEL. B 6061 CABLE ADDRESS
THREE LINES FREDSEARL

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars,
Manuscripts, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 28 Martin Pl. Tel. BW 6268

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBYS
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

Robin
Maids' and Children's Frocks
Suits, Coats and Hats—Baby Wear—Hosiery—Lingerie
Her Majesty's Arcade, 28c The Promenade
Castlereagh St. Level, opp. David Jones
SYDNEY Phone MA 7134

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, *Branch Manager*
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers, Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS ETC
W. T. KEEN
362½ CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066
Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating, Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, Ninth Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5480

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M.-W.-1278

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square
George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt St.
Ph.: M. A. 5516

The Crown Studios
in Conjunction With
The Swiss Studios
(A. A. BINNIE)
New Address:
BERNARD'S BUILDINGS
387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
(Opp. Strand Arcade)
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years M. A. 3329

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Primrose Showroom
3 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING, and INVISIBLE MENDING

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood. Phone: J. X. 1991

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
113 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

INCLEY
for the Latest Models in
GOWNS, HATS WRAPS SPORTSWEAR
PHONE C 8865 183-187 COLLINS ST

Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones F-5371, L2933

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

MERLES
GIFTS! GIFTS! The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins St. Howey Court, Melbourne

RICHARDS SHOES
CEN. 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGOOD FOOTWEAR

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT Tel. U. 9966
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St. Melbourne. C. 1. Cent. 9492
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service.
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD
THE RECOGNISED DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR GOOD SHOPPING!

POTTER & MOORES
MITCHAM LAVENDER
A Charming Gift!
To be presented with any of these beautiful Toilet Goods would be pleasing indeed!
Select from: Lavender Water, Face and Talcum Powder, Bath Perfume, Purple Lilac Perfume and Talc, etc.
150-192 FLINDERS St MELBOURNE
Also Entrance Flinders Lane

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

EVENING GOWNS *Well Designed*
DAY FROCKS *Beautifully Made*
BRIDGE COATS *Smartly Cut*
TRAVEL WARDROBES *a Specialty*
All Our Prices Are Moderate
ANNE RUTLEDGE
TASMANIA HOUSE, 317 FLINDERS LANE
Near Elizabeth Street

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE 55 William St.
GENERAL Cent. 2091

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS ROAD
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog.
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

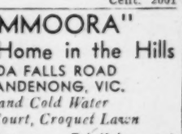
GEORGETTE Pty. Ltd.
256 Collins Street
IMPORTED HATS and FROCKS
Special Cash Dept.
Central 6733

Ronalds Central
for Flowers!
229 Collins Street
Next to "Age" Office

A. *Peace Security*
M. *Advice from* *Provision*
P. A. A. GIBSON W. 2786
SOCIETY Consulting Representative
425 COLLINS STREET
CENT. 8927

Coat and Towel SERVICE
386 FLINDERS LANE, C. 1
Phone WIN. 682

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777



PETERSON F 2194
HAIR SHOPPE
BEAUTY SALON
(Late San Francisco)
QUALIFIED ATTENTION
33 Swanston Street, Nicholas Building

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S
Feature
the very latest in all Fashion Goods at lowest prices.
Come first to Craig's . . . right at Flinders Street Station!
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS | *Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
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Monitor Movie Guide

'Love Me Forever' Offers Grace Moore Another Film with Operatic Excerpts

By E. C. S.

Becky Sharp (Pioneer)—Based upon Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," with the improved technicolor process bringing new richness of hue to this all-color film. Sir Cedric Hardwicke is impressive as the Marquis of Steyne. Miriam Hopkins plays Becky.

Black Sheep (Fox)—Gambler finds long-lost son and frees him from the toils of a woman smuggler. Sentiment among the sharpers. Edmund Lowe, Claire Trevor.

© C. P. Corp.

Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever"

Border Brigands (Universal)—Buck Jones of the Mounties joins the ruffians to get evidence. Much hard riding and shooting in expected Western style. Fred Kohler, Lona Andre.

Call of the Wild (Twentieth Century)—Little but the name of Jack London's story is kept in this whimsy devised by Gene Fowler and Leonard Praskins. Clark Gable, Loretta Young and Frank Conroy provide the romantic triangle for a story about roughing it in Alaska in search of gold. Jack Oakie and the leads provide much playful fun.

Calm Yourself (Metro)—Farce about an advertising man, discharged for his unwelcome attentions to the boss's daughter, who organizes a service to take over other people's worries. Robert Young, Madge Evans, Betty Furness, Nat Pendleton.

Charlie Chan in Egypt (Fox)—Diversion for adult murder play fans who don't mind actors of guiltless parts slinking around suspiciously. The Chinese detective solves a couple of killings in secret ancient tombs. Warner Oland, Pat Patterson, Frank Conroy.

Convention Girl (First Division)—Trash about the cabaret girl—hardboiled but with a heart of gold—and her romance with a gambler, with many sorts of offensive incidents along the way. This sort of thing will lead to triple bills.

Ginger (Fox)—Jane Withers, who played the imp in "Bright Eyes," as a waif who finds a home with a wealthy welfare worker. Much juvenile fun in association with Jackie Searle. Katherine Alexander, Walter King, O. P. Heggie.

Headline Woman (Mascot)—Roger Pryor as a wonder-working reporter who secures police promotions and rescues his boss's daughter from a gambling raid just in time to keep her name out of the papers. Heather Angel, Conway Tearle and Jaek Mulhall to give ballast to a lightweight yarn.

Honeymoon Limited (Monogram)—Deserted inn, author on a hike, three little girls escaping from a heartless uncle, robbers in search of hidden treasure. Melodramatic farce with Neil Hamilton, Irene Hervey, Lloyd Hughes.

In Caliente (First National)—Pat O'Brien as a publisher who carelessly finds fault with the work of a dancer whom he had not seen. Dolores del Rio as the dancer leads him on for revenge, but the end is romance, tra la. The high spot in the picture is provided by the DeMarcos, specialty dancers. Edward Everett Horton has his best part in a long time as the publisher's assistant. There is a spectacular girl-and-music ensemble with horses for surprising participants.

Justice of the Range (Columbia)—Hoss opera with Tim McCoy as the detective in search of cattle thieves, who settles the range war and stops a family feud.

Ladies Crave Excitement (Mascot)—Newsreel cameraman photographs villains in act of doping racehorse. He makes a fortune out of his idea of dramatizing the newsreels and marries the daughter of a rival producer. Horatio Alger marches on. Norman Foster, Evelyn Knapp.

Love Me Forever (Columbia)—A follow-up of "One Night of Love," with an Italian folksong and excerpts from "La Bohème" for Grace Moore to sing in the story of a girl's rise from café work to an appearance at the Metropolitan Opera. All this by grace of a dreamy Italian gambler who spends a fortune that she may realize her ambition. Miss Moore has the accomplished assistance of Michael Bartlett in the opera numbers. Leo Carrillo as the gambler and Luis Alberni as his factotum provide what fun the film contains with their bickerings and embraces. You may find the story too perfunctory and hollow. Many apparently, do not.

Loves of a Dictator (Gaumont-British)—The story of "Catherine of Russia" almost told over again in a Danish setting of long ago, with Madeleine Carroll uncommonly interesting as the queen who escapes court intrigue and returns to England, thanks to the sacrifice of her consort's adviser who has come to love her. Clive Brook, Emlyn Williams.

Men Without Names (Paramount)—Another G-men gangster melodrama, revolting in its representation of the thugs' callousness toward the lives of unoffending persons. Fred MacMurray as the Government operative. Madge Evans, David Holt. Adult thrill stuff, a second-rater of its sort.

Murder in the Fleet (Metro)—Melodrama with liberal comic interludes aboard a battleship, with Robert Taylor as the officer who captures the culprit. Fast-paced direction a great help to a story that isn't distinguished for its novelty. Jean Parker, Una Merkel, Ted Healy, Nat Pendleton.

My Heart Is Calling (Gaumont-British)—Jan Kiepura as a singer who leads an opera troupe to victory over a reactionary management, singing liberal selections from "Tosca." Marta Eggerth, Sonnie Hale, Hugh Wakefield.

The Raven (Universal)—Preposterous hash of horrors assembled from Poe's tales without relation to the poem from which the film takes title. Adults, if any. Bela Lugosi, Boris Karloff, Irene Ware Lesther Matthews.

Sanders of the River (London Films)—Paul Robeson, Negro concert singer, and Nina Mae McKinney, Harlem night club singer, are most at home in this melodrama of the African jungle when they have songs congenial to their styles of entertainment. When they are supposed to be regional king and queen, tied to the torture stake of a rival jungle monarch, they are something less than believable. To complete the artificiality of the story the boat carrying Sanders arrives to the rescue on the split second and mows down the rebel king and his torturers. The film is at its best when it is frankly operatic and presents Robeson as a magnificent warrior uttering in sonorous song and chant the battle marches of the jungle as paraphrased for the use of a singer trained in the ways of the music of civilization. There are picturesque background scenes of native customs and the river scenery is continually exciting. Leslie Banks plays Sanders, the Briton who compels peace on the river.

Stranded (Warner)—Kay Francis as the Travelers' Aid worker who assists the bridge engineer (George Brent) to keep peace among his workers. A diffused story and poor dialogue hamper them. Interesting views of the new San Francisco bridge.

Unknown Woman (Columbia)—And now the G-women. Marian Marsh rounds up the crooks but they catch her and Richard Cromwell, a callow young lawyer who believes what the gangsters tell him. But all is not lost—Henry Armetta at the head of the fish peddlers comes to the rescue. For those who are satisfied with entertainment at low pressures.

[This guide is printed Saturdays]

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Wisconsin

Racine—Week days, no regular time assigned, WRJN, 1370kc

Fish Farms In Jutland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Breeding of fish spawn is being carried on very extensively in Jutland, and about 75 farms for this purpose are in operation on a large scale.

New Gas Well Supplies 10 Million Feet Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—The Standard Oil Company's discovery well, nine miles west of Wasco, Kern County, is now supplying 10,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily to San Francisco. The gas is carried under a pressure of 900 pounds through a branch line to the main pipe line of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and thence to the bay region.

A trial made before the well was connected to the pipe line showed that it was capable of producing 100,000,000 cubic feet a day. The company has started three other projects to prospect for the same gas sands in near-by sections. The Fullerton Oil Company has also erected two derricks in the vicinity.

Worth Knowing

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS MADE A CITIZEN OF FRANCE BY THE FRENCH CONVENTION IN 1793.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

24

Check √ Yes or No

1. A nautical mile is longer than a statute mile. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. The first complete printed English Bible was issued on Oct. 4, 1535. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. If you were looking for the book of Nahum, and you opened the Bible first to Amos, you should turn to the left. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. The most direct automobile route between New York and Chicago covers more than 900 miles. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Mount McKinley, in Alaska, is the highest peak in North America. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Only one peak in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is more than a mile high. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. At the last election, Upton Sinclair was elected Governor of California. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. The Dead Sea is 1290 feet below sea level. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Havana, Cuba, has more than 500,000 population. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. One of the following words is misspelled: ofttimes, cotillion, picnicking, coleslaw, moneys. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

Hopeful

Daughter (scanning the pages): "'William' means 'good.' I see. 'James' means 'beloved' (blushing slightly). I wonder what 'George' means."

Father (tartly): "I sincerely trust, my dear, that George means business."—*Chelsea Record.*

Life

"That maid across the street hasn't done a bit of work for over an hour."

Waving Polo

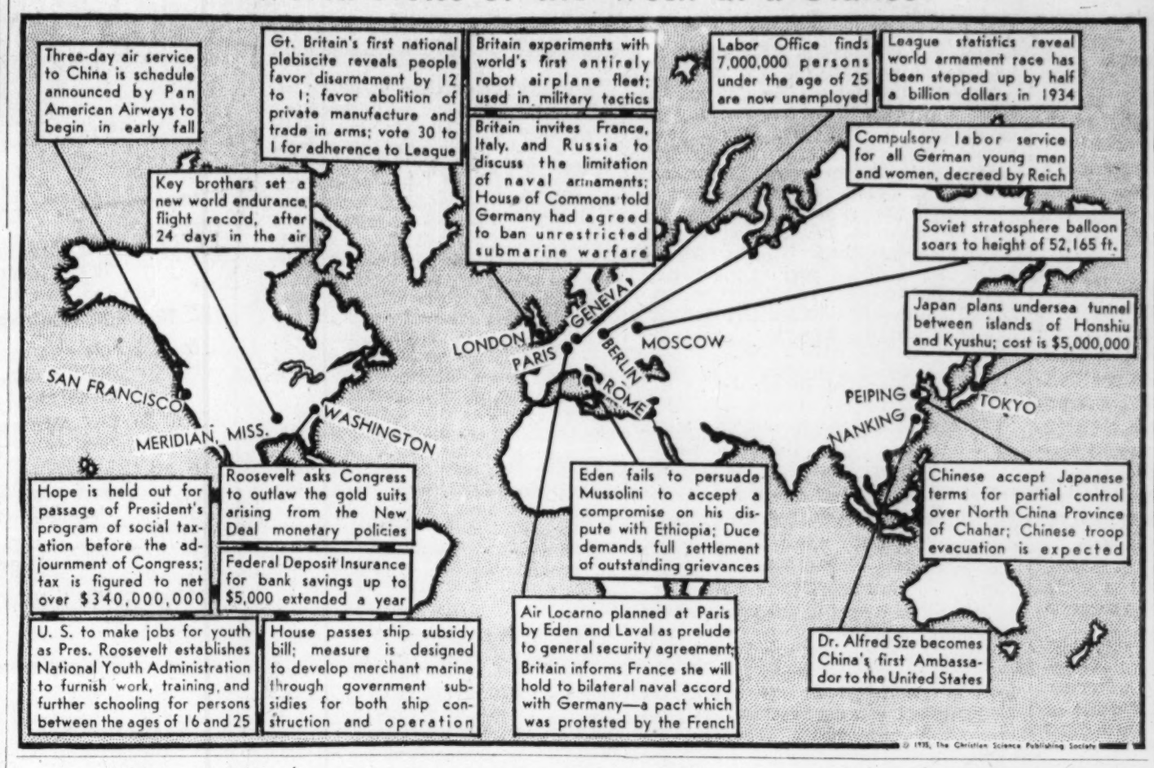
A cavalry officer was showing an elderly visitor the sights of the post. Although rather puzzled by some of his military technicalities, she did her best to take an intelligent interest in everything.

"And there," said the officer, pointing to the verdant middle distance, "is our polo field."

"Ah, yes," said the lady. "I always think there are few more beautiful sights than a field of waving polo."

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Three-day air service to China is schedule announced by Pan American Airways to begin in early fall
Gt. Britain's first national plebiscite reveals people favor disarmament by 12 to 1; favor abolition of private manufacture and trade in arms; vote 30 to 1 for adherence to League
Britain experiments with world's first entirely robot airplane fleet; used in military tactics
Labor Office finds 7,000,000 persons under the age of 25 are now unemployed
League statistics reveal world armament race has been stepped up by half a billion dollars in 1934
Key brothers set a new world endurance flight record, after 24 days in the air
Britain invites France, Italy, and Russia to discuss the limitation of naval armaments; House of Commons told Germany had agreed to ban unrestricted submarine warfare
Compulsory labor service for all German young men and women, decreed by Reich
Soviet stratosphere balloon soars to height of 52,165 ft.
Japan plans undersea tunnel between islands of Honshiu and Kyushu; cost is $5,000,000
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
MOSCOW
ROME
SAN FRANCISCO
MERIDIAN, MISS.
WASHINGTON
PEIPING
NANKING
TOKYO
Hope is held out for passage of President's program of social taxation before the adjournment of Congress; tax is figured to net over $340,000,000
Roosevelt asks Congress to outlaw the gold suits arising from the New Deal monetary policies
Federal Deposit Insurance for bank savings up to $5,000 extended a year
Eden fails to persuade Mussolini to accept a compromise on his dispute with Ethiopia; Duce demands full settlement of outstanding grievances
Chinese accept Japanese terms for partial control over North China Province of Chahar; Chinese troop evacuation is expected
U. S. to make jobs for youth as Pres. Roosevelt establishes National Youth Administration to furnish work, training, and further schooling for persons between the ages of 16 and 25
House passes ship subsidy bill; measure is designed to develop merchant marine through government subsidies for both ship construction and operation
Air Locarno planned at Paris by Eden and Laval as prelude to general security agreement; Britain informs France she will hold to bilateral naval accord with Germany—a pact which was protested by the French
Dr. Alfred Sze becomes China's first Ambassador to the United States
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VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Linoleum Table Covers

EARLY one morning a young man called at my door with samples of linoleum of attractive patterns, and asked if I would like to have my kitchen table covered. His sales talk included the wearing qualities of a good grade of linoleum as compared with other table coverings, and the fact that it was neither easily scorched nor cut, and was a small chore to keep clean. He got an order for my kitchen table, also for a small porch table and a wash stand.

He took exact measurements and made a note of pattern choice. In about two hours he returned with the material ready cut, fastened it on securely, and thanking me for the work, bid me a smiling good-morning. I like the colorful touch of the bright pattern in the section of the house which for so many hours each day is my workshop.

Mrs. D. C. K.

Daily Anecdote

Busy Newton

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S servants had orders not to disturb him when he was busy in his study. He would become so absorbed in his work that everything else would be forgotten. One day he ordered that his dinner be placed by the fire in the dining room that he might seek sustenance when opportunity offered. It happened that on this particular day Maclaurier, the mathematician, had been invited to dine with Sir Isaac.

Newton, deep in one of his problems, entirely forgot his appointment. Maclaurier waited for awhile, then ate the dinner he found ready and waiting, and departed.

Later, when Sir Isaac went to the dining room and found no dinner, he merely remarked: "Really, I had forgotten that I had dined," and returned to his study.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorb—It is an *s*, not a *z*.

Affluence—From the Latin *ad*, "to," and *fluere*, "to flow"—the idea of "flowing to" having influenced our word from the beginning. Thus we see that "affluence" not only suggests "great abundance," but an increasing supply. It is a supply which is not hoarded, but goes on and on, bringing happiness to others. "Affluence," then, implies generous giving as well as plenteous and increasing possession.

Beloved (Phil. 2:12)—A noun, and sounded preferably as three syllables.

Blessed (I Kings 8:55, 56)—In verse 55, "blessed" is a verb, and is sounded as one syllable. In verse 56, it is a participial adjective, and is sounded preferably as two syllables.

Christianization—Many public speakers are puzzled about what to do with the *t* before the *z* in this word, and in others, such as "spiritualization," "realization," "organization," etc. Obviously, of course, the words are based on the verbs "Christianize," "spiritualize," "realize," "organize," etc.; and there is, therefore, an inescapable tendency to carry the long *i* from the verb form into the noun. And why not?

The long *i* is the only pronunciation for "Christianization recorded by the Standard Dictionary, although it is still given second place in Webster's.

Corinthians—The *o* is as in obey, *Ko-rin'-thih-anz*.

Doest—Two syllables.

El Dorado—In the original Spanish, *el dorado* meant literally "the gilded one." The name was applied first to the king of a South American tribe (on the tableland in the vicinity of Bogotá, Columbia), who was wont to anoint himself with a resinous oil and then cover himself with gold dust on the occasion of a yearly religious festival. Next, the name was bestowed on a legendary city of great wealth; and, lastly, on a mythical country in which gold and precious stones were to be found in fabulous abundance. This country was sought for by a number of explorers, including Sir Walter Raleigh.

We use the name figuratively to indicate any region or enterprise that abounds in opportunity; also, to designate any supreme goal, or a condition or source of perfect abundance.

Sound it *El* (short *e*) *Do-rah'-do* (first *o* as in obey, *a* as in arm, second *o* as in old).

God—Regardless of dictionary listings, cultured speakers, especially in public worship, discriminate in pronunciation between "God" and "gods." The vowel in the former has much of the circumflex quality, at least as much as the vowel in oft. Care, however, should be observed lest a long-drawn-out *Gaawud* result. The word "gods," of course, is generally, and properly, dismissed with a short *o*; and the motivating thought of love and reverence, so essential in making the word "God" glow with tenderness, is lacking in uttering "gods"—nothingness.

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*).

Kurios—The *u* in Greek has no equivalent in English, but it approaches the *u* in French menu. Its sound may be approximated by pursing the lips to sound *oo* as in food, and then attempting to sound long *e*. The Greek word for "lord" is accented on the first syllable, *kü'-rih-os* (*i* short, *o* long).

Premise—The noun is sounded *prem'-is* (vowels short).

Sacrificing—Preferably with the *z* sound, *sak'-rih-fize-ing* (*a* and first and third *i*'s short, second *i* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

Seba—*Se'-ba* (long *e*, *a* as in sofa).

Self-immolation—Regarded as a stronger term than "self-sacrifice."

Seeth—Two syllables.

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

Wast—The *a* is sounded like short *o*.

Moses—*Mo'-zez* (long *o*, *e* clipped-short).

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Who remembers the old pre-radio days when a lady vocalist had an upper register?

Portland Oregonian: If stood on end, the French liner Normandie would not quite reach the top of the Chrysler tower. The enterprise, therefore, was abandoned.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Twelfth Month, "Adar"

ADAR, the last month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, is equivalent to part of February and part of March, according to the Christian calendar, and is mentioned some nine times in the Old Testament, especially in the book of Esther. There we read of Haman's cruel decree that all the Jews in Ahasuerus' dominions should be massacred "on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is the month Adar" (Esther 3:13).

However, because of the intervention of Esther and Nordecai, the king gave the Jews full permission, both to defend themselves and to attack their enemies when the stated day arrived (Esther 8:7-13). When the thirteenth of Adar dawned, the Jews were so fully organized that "no man could withstand them" (9:2); and so they overcame their enemies, and proceeded to hold on the morrow, a day of rest, "of feasting and of gladness" (verse 17).

The book of Ezra records that the rebuilding of the temple was completed on the "third day of the month Adar" (6:15).

For the Scrapbook

'Tis better to be brief than tedious. —*Shakespeare.*

All great art is the expression of man's delight in God's work, not his own.—*Ruskin.*

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything that is beautiful; for humanity is God's handwriting—a wayside sacrament. Welcome it in every fair face, in every fair sky, in every fair flower, and thank God for it as a cup of blessing.—*Emerson.*

Every shot in golf is, primarily, a prophecy—that is, an act accomplished mentally in the future. Any outside influence that causes digression of the execution of this thought tends to ruin what should be a good golf shot.—*Grantland Rice.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Garden Lady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melrose, Mass.

BETTY LOU was a four-year-old garden enthusiast. When the "Garden Lady" next door uncovered her iris beds, Betty Lou worked industriously upon the adjacent lawn; and when the first daffodils, crocuses, and pansies appeared, her small, blunt-pointed scissors carefully cut a few blossoms for her mother.

The spring that Betty Lou was "five, going on six" a mishap made the Garden Lady a shut-in. There would be no gardening for her. Betty Lou wandered disconsolately through the garden one May morning. How tumbled the place looked! How she would love to help!

She searched diligently for some little flower token which she could take to her friend, but there was nothing to be found. Evidently the winter had been especially hard on growing things. She retraced her steps toward her own yard, and was about to close the little gate between the estates, when she saw, in the tangle of grass at her feet, a small flash of violet color. She dropped to her knees, pulled the grass aside, and laughed aloud. Here were tiny little flowers, lots of them, growing on a delicate vine.

Eagerly she pulled, and up came almost a foot of trailing stem. Her first impulse was to take it immediately to the Garden Lady, then she remembered that her mother always "did things" to flowers before she gave them away. So Betty Lou ran to the sunroom where her mother was mending small socks. She looked up with a smile as the little girl flung open the door. "What have you there, darling?" she asked.

"Something for the Garden Lady," said Betty Lou. "Please help me fix it for her. Do you know what it is?"

"Indeed I do," replied her mother, "it is 'Jill-run-over-the-ground,' and sometimes it seems to be a garden pest, but I'm sure the Garden Lady will love it."

Together they arranged the vine in a crystal bowl, and together they carried it carefully and set it down on the little table beside the Garden Lady's couch.

"What a happy surprise!" cried the Garden Lady. "Some people call 'Jill-run-over-the-ground' a bothersome weed, but I think the little blossoms are fragile, and the scalloped leaves are lovely. I've never had any in the house before, and I shall enjoy watching it grow. Thank you, my dear."

For days the vine grew, developing stalks of bloom four to five inches in height—a veritable little forest of flowers. "What a lesson that disfi represents," said the Garden Lady one day. "First came the desire of a child to do a kindly deed. Then came the decision to make use of the material that came to hand, and finally came the opportunity it offered a shut-in to become better acquainted with the real beauties of a very commonplace plant. I don't doubt but that each of us needs to be reminded of the beauty to be found in even the lowliest thing."

Quotation for Today

THE ear of divine attention is never taken away.—FABER.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Swimming Lessons*

By LE PELLEY

THIS LEARNING TO SWIM, TUBBY — THERE IS REALLY NOTHING TO IT ONCE ONE IS USED TO THE WATER
QUITE RIGHT
ONE SHOULD LEARN TO SWIM JUST AS ONE LEARNS TO WALK — AND BY BEING VERY CAREFUL I FIND THAT ONE NEED NOT BE AFRAID
TRUE-
I ALSO FIND THAT I AM JUST AS MUCH AT HOME IN THE WATER AS OUT— FROM NOW ON, SWIMMING IS JUST A MATTER OF MOVING MY ARMS AND LEGS CORRECTLY —
YES YES
GOOD BYE, NOW, TUBBY — I SHALL COME BACK TOMORROW SO YOU CAN TEACH ME SOME MORE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Rewarded*

By CARMACK

Well, the Airedale made quite a hit last night when he saw the Boss's Dad climbing in the dining room window and mistook him for a trespasser—
And now the Boss lets him have his meals with me, and he's promised to try to find out to whom he belongs—
But he'd have known long ago that he doesn't belong to anyone if he'd paid a little attention to our tail wiggling—
Now he'll just have to find it out as best he can - In the meantime the Airedale and I are going to amble around and enjoy ourselves—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Recovery *and* Reform

IN A talk to the New England Council a few days ago A. A. Berle prophesied an early boom. But not for long did he allow his hearers to rate him an incorrigible optimist. The boom will last from five to seven years, he said, and then there will be another slump, brought on by "cumulative unemployment."

Mr. Berle was thinking in terms of the business cycle of alternate booms and slumps. These are as familiar in history as the seasons. Many theories have been advanced to explain them. The one that has taken firm root in the mental makeup of millions of Americans is that a slump is due to the failure of industry to distribute enough purchasing power to consume industry's product. A simple diagnosis provokes a simple remedy. So we have had a plethora of plans for the artificial distribution of more purchasing power. But not one of them has made more than a dent on the country's unemployed millions.

Where, then, is the snag? Simply that, since our system is a system of private enterprise, the absorption of the unemployed depends upon the willingness of private enterprise to employ them. And businessmen will not go in for new enterprise till they see a profit in it—till prices, that is to say, will yield something over and above costs. No matter how much we shudder at the thought of profit, it is profit that is the mainspring of our economic system. Show the businessman a profit in an economic line of endeavor and he will ask neither private nor government encouragement to pursue it.

We must, therefore, re-examine our commonly held premises. Is not a fairer description of a slump a lack of price (which is another name for income) equalization? A somewhat complicated concept! Let us think of it by way of example. Between 1929 and 1933 prices of agricultural implements fell 6 per cent; of agricultural commodities, 63 per cent. Clearly, therefore, the farmer's command over implements had diminished rapidly. He thought of his trouble as lack of purchasing power. His real trouble was the disparity in the exchange value of agricultural commodities and agricultural implements. In turn the factory workers engaged in turning out agricultural implements were adversely affected by this disparity. With farm demand down, they lost their jobs, and the result was "cumulative unemployment."

But, one might say, this is exactly what the New Deal has been doing as regards farm and factory. In addition to pouring in purchasing power at the top, it has been trying to regain a balance in prices or incomes. Quite true. And there is a much better relation today between the two great groups of prices, farm and factory prices. The trouble here is that one must produce the things to be distributed. In both farm and factory there have been clogs on production by means of some control or other operating concurrently with the attempt to equate prices. A fair income is at the same time a produced income. And, under our system, that produced income can come only out of the encouragement of private enterprise. That is recovery. Fair exchangeability is reform.

Recovery must come first. Otherwise we should have bankruptcy as well as reform. The trouble is: If we make recovery the first goal, will reform be forgotten—the reform that demands the maintenance of fair exchangeability not only between farmer and factory hand but also among all sections of the population? Apparently Mr. Berle thinks so. It is up to the community to disillusion him.

Accent on Youth

WHEN is a Senator not a Senator? This was the question behind the debate as to whether Senator-elect Rush D. Holt could be a Senator-in-fact. Or perhaps the question was rather. When *is* a Senator a Senator?

All this, and more, because Senator Holt was not thirty years of age when chosen to represent West Virginia in the upper chamber at Washington, while the Constitution says:

> No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years. . . .

Senator Robinson advised Mr. Holt to postpone his application for a seat until he had become senatorially of age. Having followed this advice, Mr. Holt was seated by vote of the Committee on Elections and Privileges last week.

Some see in the committee's action a trend away from a sound construction of the Constitution and declare the decision sets a poor precedent. It is recalled that Henry Clay was chosen by the Kentucky Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of another Senator in 1806 and did so though he was still under age when his term expired. But the fact that he was not challenged and that by no interpretation could his seating be reconciled to the plain letter of the Constitution lends weight to the argument that his privilege was due to an oversight.

In the House of Representatives, however—where precedents possibly look less dangerous—a case similar to Mr. Holt's was settled in a similar way. That was in 1859. John Y. Brown was elected a Representative from Kentucky at the unripe age of twenty-four, and had to miss almost a whole session waiting for his twenty-fifth anniversary.

Between the youngest Senator and the eldest, Carter Glass, lies forty-seven years of experience. But Mr. Holt's years should not be counted in his disfavor. Alexander Hamilton entered Congress at twenty-five. Delane, the great editor of the London Times, took his post and began to influence British politics and policy at twenty-three. William Pitt, the younger, refused an offer of the British Prime Ministership at that age and accepted it at twenty-four. Senator Holt has, at any rate, turned thirty!

Postscript to Haste

JUST as a matter of common sense, What is the rush about the wealth taxes? This newspaper favors two thirds of the general program outlined by President Roosevelt. But the proposed levies will produce much less than the rough estimate of $340,000,000 made by Administration leaders. They will not pay off the national debt in one year, or even in a hundred years.

Why then at the last minute ask congressmen distracted by their families' desires to get home—to say nothing of Washington's summer weather—to push through a complicated program that under the circumstances can hardly receive the attention it deserves? Is there any better reason than the politics which apparently actuated the disgraceful move to push the program through in five days?

Politically the Administration may be under pressure from share-the-wealth advocates. That pressure will not be eased by hasty obeisance. The Administration may also be afraid that the Republicans will charge it with hamstringing recovery if it leaves business in uncertainty about the new taxes. But business is always uncertain about taxes. And if the proposal to penalize corporations just for being big were dropped, as it should be, the new taxes should not worry business. In fact the adjournment of Congress would improve the temper of business far more than a summer session.

President Roosevelt would have been better advised to concede frankly that he made a mistake in the five-day fiasco. He manifestly set the mood and for two days permitted the rush if he did not actually order it. Playing politics caused that blunder. Wouldn't it be better now to drop politics and not repeat the mistake of rushing through a tax program which has merit in itself but requires fuller consideration?

The Final Repudiation

THE last page in the famous "gold clause" controversy will be written when Cong assents to President Roosevelt's request for legislation barring damage suits for loss. Only gold bonds issued by the Federal Government are involved. The Supreme Court upheld the Government's renunciation of the clause in its own bonds on the grounds that no damage had been sustained. Thus it left the door open to any bondholder who could show damage.

Presumably, damage in this connection would be any loss of purchasing power. But, with the purchasing power of the dollar at its present height, few bondholders are in a position to show it. Devaluation has not yet revealed its full effects on domestic buying power. Of course those owners of American bonds who live, say, in France could make out a good case. They have to live on francs. And, while the effects of devaluation have been very slight at home, they revealed themselves immediately in a 40 per cent cut in the value of the dollar in francs. Consequently, it is sometimes argued that, even if nothing could be done for bondholders who live in the United States, bondholders abroad ought to be recompensed.

But the bonds were sold in the United States under American law. It is difficult to see how any discrimination could be made without inviting all manner of complications. For instance, it would open the door to claims at home when the purchasing power of the dollar has been reduced sufficiently to establish losses on domestic bond holdings. Nothing in the circumstances can be done. But in those debts in "gold coin" which the United States contracted *specifically* with foreigners, restitution should be made. The case of Panama has arisen. Here the United States promised rental to Panama for the Panama Canal in "gold coin." It is a pity that there should even have been any doubt as to the proper course to take.

One cannot escape the fact that the renunciation of the gold clause was a frank repudiation of a contract. But it should be remembered that seldom are governments bound by the same code that inspires the individual. In peace we have recognized their power under eminent domain to condemn property; in war their power to commandeer property and persons. In the press of emergency the public weal takes precedence over contracts. That is one of the implications of sovereignty. But one makes such acknowledgment with qualifications. Tyrants flourish on the doctrine of extreme sovereignty, or "The King can do no wrong." And one hopes that we shall find it increasingly possible to bring our governments nearer the standards established for individuals.

Representative Prose

Book News of the Day

ANTHOLOGIES serve at least three purposes: (1) to put in convenient form standard and presumably good examples of literature; (2) to bring to light buried treasure, and (3) to supply in one-volume form a considerable amount of varied reading in small doses.

In Carl Van Doren's AN ANTHOLOGY OF WORLD PROSE (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.50) the emphasis is particularly on the second of these three purposes. The selections, which fill 1500 pages, cover twenty-six centuries and approximately two-score nationalities. The choice has been limited to works that are available in beautiful English. In the case of writings from other languages Mr. Van Doren says, "I have been guided less by the renown of the originals than by the merit of the translations. . . . In dealing with prose originally in English I had to be very strict; I have tried to be as strict, or nearly so, with the translated prose. This is an anthology in English, for readers interested in literature at large. Bad prose, admitted for no matter what reason, could not make a good anthology."

* * *

Mr. Van Doren's other test of selection was that the matter should be alive. Writings that were once alive but are now interesting and valuable chiefly because they are documents in history were rejected "in the interest of writers who here and now speak with the universal authority of timeless words."

Among the many evidences of Mr. Van Doren's search for treasures that have not been staled by familiarity is the inclusion of other passages from Arabian prose of the Middle Ages besides those made famous by the translations of Sir Richard Burton. Again, having cast his net into the teeming sea of Irish literature, the compiler brought up and retained, somewhat surprisingly but justifiably, a passage from George Moore's "Hail and Farewell," in which that caustic gentleman commented on the celebrities he observed at a Dublin literary dinner.

* * *

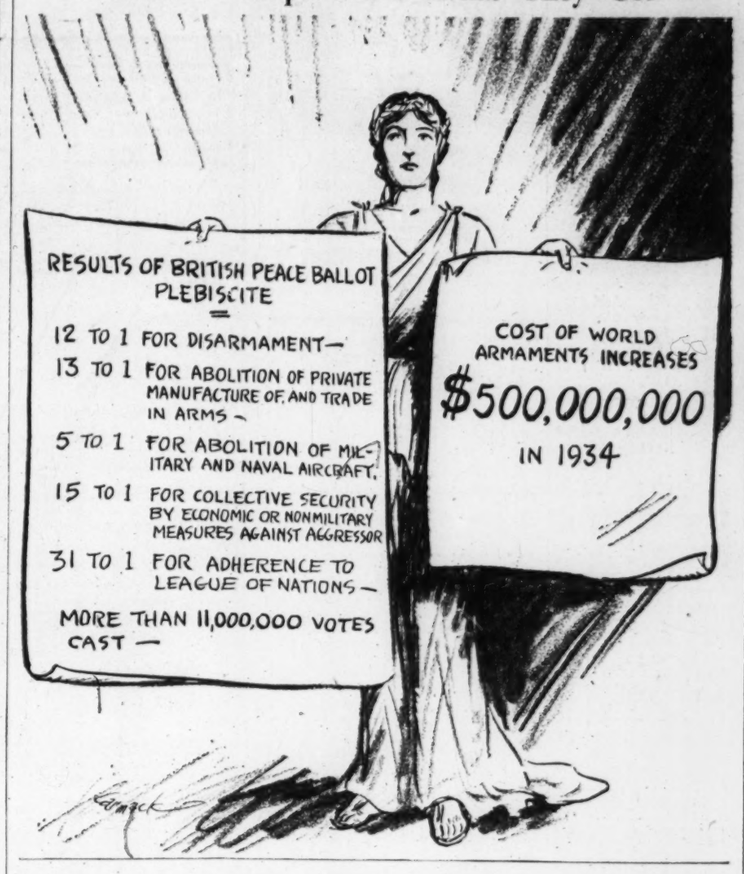
Nowhere do anthologists show their own inclinations more clearly than in their selections from present-day writers. Mr. Van Doren's living writers in the German language are Dr. Thomas Mann and Franz Werfel, his English writers G. Bernard Shaw, Max Beerbohm and W. Somerset Maugham, and his Americans the unusual combination of George Santayana with Theodore Dreiser, James Branch Cabell, Eugene O'Neill, Sinclair Lewis and Thomas Wolfe.

No anthology ever suits any booklover in every respect, and just as well that it does not, because, since the objection usually rests on the fact that some cherished favorite has been omitted, the anthology as it stands opens up newer fields and stimulates wider reading.

The reader's part is to choose his anthologist carefully and trust him for the selections. Mr. Van Doren is a booklover, a critic and a scholar. We are safe in his hands.

W. K. R.

What the People Want—What They Get


RESULTS OF BRITISH PEACE BALLOT PLEBISCITE
12 TO 1 FOR DISARMAMENT—
13 TO 1 FOR ABOLITION OF PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF AND TRADE IN ARMS—
5 TO 1 FOR ABOLITION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT.
15 TO 1 FOR COLLECTIVE SECURITY BY ECONOMIC OR NONMILITARY MEASURES AGAINST AGGRESSOR
31 TO 1 FOR ADHERENCE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS—
MORE THAN 11,000,000 VOTES CAST—
COST OF WORLD ARMAMENTS INCREASES
$500,000,000
IN 1934

La Patriarca

IN BARRA, Island of Luzon, dwelt one fondly designated *La Patriarca*, one who looked down on the village grandfathers and called them her children—the Señora Petrona Sanchez y Imperial. Her wisdom and counsel were eagerly sought by the Barrans. They could almost believe she had indeed communed with the patriarchs of old. She displayed a remarkable intelligence in a land where books and scholars were few.

White-haired, dignified, a little bent, leaning on a cane of carabao horn, she threaded her way through the flaring torches on the market, a revered and honored woman. Her presence brought peace to the plaza throngs. People forgot their troubles when she smiled her benedictions. Elders reverently kissed her hand and children left their play to greet her.

Petrona Sanchez was the first to appear in distress; her avocation was ministry. She came not with herbs and potions, nor did she bow to native superstitions. Her potions were words of cheer; her invocations, blessings that welled from deep understanding. She departed from Barran homes leaving them a little happier than when she came.

But the words of Petrona Sanchez prevailed not the night it was whispered on the plaza:

"The man eaters come."

The long arm that had governed Barra for centuries was withdrawn, and new rulers from a distant land approached. Said mischief-makers of the old regime:

"You'll be sorry when we are gone. . . . A race of giant cannibals is coming. . . ."

This, and that, and many other things they said, and now when it was reported that these terrible men were in Bula, not many miles from Barra, their hearts sank. That night Petrona Sanchez labored valiantly to still their rising trepidations. No such race existed. They had nothing to fear.

Col. Palladino Sanchez, her son, who had commanded a host in the insurrection, whose coconut grove flanked the town and whose hectares of hemp extended far into the mountains, and his son, Vitaliano, a major in Aguinaldo's Volunteers, exhorted mightily to restore the plaza calm. It was no use.

At daylight the exodus began.

Grandmothers, who never left their houses any more, arose, took up their seaweed mattresses and flocked to refuge in mountain caves and jungles. Carabao carts rolled away with their humble belongings. Women with babies on their backs, baskets on their heads, their children toddling beside them, marched toward the hills, followed by the men with their crested warriors. Ahead they drove their pigs and carabaos.

At sunup the evacuation of Barra was complete.

At sunup Palladino and Vitaliano Sanchez drove away in their *carromata* to offer the newcomers the keys of Barra. Only Petrona Sanchez remained, unfrightened, and Vitaliano's little daughter, Encarnación, who refused to go without her great grandmamma. But as the sun crept above the swamp, with everyone gone, Barra seemed a lonely place.

"Come, *niña*," said Petrona at last, "we go also. I, too, grow foolish."

The great Sanchez house by the arroyo with its rich furnishings, mahogany stairways and mother-of-pearl windows, they deserted to the blinking geckoes.

They hurried along the adobe wall beside the deserted plaza. The huge bells hung mutely in their wooden tower. A hundred houses of the well-to-do stared vacantly. When they came to a second arroyo, Petrona Sanchez strangely refused to go farther. So they climbed into a nipa hut and waited through the long, long afternoon until they heard the tramp of marching men. Then curiosity was too much for the *señora*. She must peep at these terrible strangers.

"Pouf!" she exclaimed, appearing boldly at the window. "I am not afraid of those men."

At the head of the column, on a native pony, rode the captain in spotless khaki. He smiled and politely tipped his hat. A dozen soldiers' voices sang out:

"Good morning, grandmother."

Behind the soldiers rode Palladino and Vitaliano in their *carromata*. Vitaliano gathered his *abuela* in his arms, carried her gently down the ladder, placed her in the *carromata* and took her home.

So it was, when the Americans came to Barra they found a deserted village, except for a white-haired woman and a little girl staring down from a nipa hut on stilts by the roadway, half hid in luxuriant foliage.

Later, when the *maestro Americano* came to Barra, Petrona Sanchez told him with great delight how foolishly frightened they were when they heard the Americans were coming, and how the jolly soldiers called to her:

"Good morning, grandmother."

"Grandmother," she said with a knowing smile, " . . . grandmother means *abuela*, does it not?"

M. J.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Day We Celebrate

By Frank L. Perrin

AGAIN the people of the United States prepare to observe the anniversary of the formal and inspiring declaration of their independence. Long have they and their forbears halted in the busy march to renew, at least theoretically, this passive allegiance to their flag and to the theory of political, economic and religious freedom. It is a grand old flag, and a splendid theory. Americans easily convince themselves that their place in the sun is brighter and their condition more desirable than that of their cousins and neighbors elsewhere. We have inherited and fostered this belief.

But in resting serenely and securely in the enjoyment of our heritage of independence and freedom it may be that we are inclined to take too much for granted. Formerly that which was passed on from father to son and from family to family was transmitted freely and without impost or prying official supervision. In full measure the fruits of industry, the traditions of ancestry and the pledge of security were the inheritance of youth from age, and of inexperience from those who had grown cautious and wise in the pursuit of genuinely constructive enterprises, industrial, economic and political.

* * *

It is not of vital importance that the necessity has arisen or the wisdom been proposed of levying upon the inheritance of tangible wealth or property a transfer or an estate tax which assures to the body politic a share of this accumulated wealth. Perhaps it is logical, as it is convincing, to justify such levies upon the theory that the protection which organized society and a benign government have supplied has contributed to the success of those who have become the possessors of great wealth or vast estates.

If such a theory of taxation and the consequent sharing of wealth is justified, or justifiable, it must be upon the implied promise that those who otherwise would have come into possession of an unpartitioned estate will enjoy, in the possession of their allotted share, the continued protection of society.

The pertinent and persistent inquiry today is as to the ability or competency of society to underwrite and perform this service. The power or right to tax has been interpreted to connote the power to destroy or confiscate by that same process or method. Those who are awakening to the import of such unrestrained exercise of power may wisely inquire as to the right of the irresponsible and the experimentalist, the inexpert economist or the envious and greedy, to penalize the industry and constructive initiative of prosperous and successful workers.

The taxes and penalties levied upon prosperity are not all enumerated and set down in books or codes. Those among the people who have been taught to believe themselves underprivileged or compelled by circumstances to do with less than they desire or need, regard enviously what to them may appear to be the ease and affluence of their more fortunate and prosperous neighbors.

* * *

What day are we to look forward to as a day to celebrate? Is it to be that day when freedom and independence are regarded as synonymous with the right or privilege to enforce complete equality of possession and opportunity? Or is it to be that day when the assurance is vouchsafed that industry and initiative are entitled to and will receive and enjoy their complete rewards?

No taxation without representation! That was the watchword and rallying cry which stirred the patriotism and steeled the courage of American loyalists and founders. Not even in theory do those who impose, by indirect methods, the taxes and penalties levied upon enterprise and initiative today represent the persons or industries taxed. No more genuinely or sympathetically do those who, under the cloak of authority while levying direct taxes represent, except theoretically, the persons or the industries against whom unjust penalties are imposed. Wealth, *per se*, is not a felon. The industrious are not preying upon the poor or the unfortunate.

There remains to be defended, in this as in other lands, a common cause. That is the welfare and the economic safety, the independence and the political and social freedom of all mankind. This will never be realized by the indulgence or protection of greed and avarice on one side, or by the indulgence in confiscatory or penalizing processes in the effort to restore or re-establish complete freedom of action and independence of thought. We hail the glorious Fourth. Let us make it again a day to celebrate.

The Wide Horizon

The Human Plow-Up

THE TALE OF A SHARE CROPPER

By Lowry Tims

WHEN I first saw Henry Walters to know him, he was coming out of Sing Lee's grocery. He had just traded his bucket of eggs for some soda, salt and a dime's worth of sugar. Like other croppers he trades with Sing Lee whenever he can because the Chinese is more friendly to him than the other merchants.

Mr. Walters is tall and lank and thin; his face is deep-lined and sun-tanned. Though he is only about 45 years old, his hair is thin and streaked with gray.

* * *

"My name's Henry Walters," he said, "and I live on the Widow Moore's place down by Skene, about four miles from here."

"Don't remember to have seen you around here before, Mr. Walters? Been in the Delta long?"

And Mr. Walters told me how he had farmed the Wilminton place over by Leland the first year and didn't come out with anything because cotton went down to 6 cents a pound that year. He moved over by Clarksdale and did no better, because the summer rains nearly ruined his crop. This year he was working fifty acres on the Moore plantation, twenty-nine acres in cotton and twenty-one in corn.

"How long have you been working on the shares?"

"Goin' on twenty-three year now."

"How much did you make last year?"

"Well, let's see. After I had paid what I owed Mr. Yeager, and paid my bill at the store, I had just $177 left over. Felt right rich for a week or so. But after I'd bought the children's school clothes and shoes, and enough groceries to last a month, there warn't much left. Cotton pickin' was over and we couldn't work out. I had no money for Chris'mus, so I made a trade with the Widow Moore's manager."

"How much Christmas money was advanced you?"

"Ten dollars."

"What did you live on from then until you started getting your regular furnish?"

"The plantation boss, Mr. Simmons, advanced me a few groceries and I got to work a few days helping clean up."

"How much cash furnish are you getting now?"

"Mrs. Moore allows me 40 cents an acre. That's what they all get. The furnish runs for five months, until the cotton is made and gathered."

I asked if he got along better or worse since the Government had put in the crop-reduction plan. He was a lot worse off, he said. He had never seen a reduction check, though he was allowed credit for his share. It didn't amount to much.

* * *

Really, I don't think that Mr. Walters expected me to come and see him. He had invited me just to be polite, like everybody else in the Delta does. The sun-baked three-room shanty of rough planks set on end and weather-stripped, roofed with sheet tin, stood in a rain-soaked field. Cotton rows of fresh-turned earth stretched far away to the horizon.

Mr. Walters led me across the bare porch into the front room and offered me his best chair, an old rocker with one arm gone, to sit in. In one corner of the front room an old-time tall poster bed, in the other corner a rusty wood stove.

I could look into the middle room and see two homemade beds, an army cot, a hickory chair with cowhide bottom.

At first, Mrs. Walters, who had fallen asleep over her open Bible on the army cot, was flabbergasted. If she had not told me she was forty-three, I would have taken her to be fifty-five years old, at least. Her hair was graying, her face wrinkled and sun-browned, her hands rough and withered. She confided to me that she was very much taken up with her Bible since her boys had been called to the ministry.

* * *

A commotion in the yard and four children with book satchels and empty tin bucket that had held their lunch leaped up on the porch, burst in at the front door, then stopped, startled at the sight of a stranger sitting there. The girls have on plain, faded gingham dresses, cotton stockings and well-worn button shoes. The boys wear blue overalls and khaki shirts. All are barefoot. Though the children seem lively enough, all are pale and thin-faced and small for their ages.

I asked Mr. Walters if he had read about the new Bankhead Bill? What would he think if the Government would lend him money to buy a little piece of land, a horse, wagon, cow and hogs, and to build him a nice modern cottage to live in?

Mr. Walters stared silently at the floor and Mrs. Walters spoke for him:

"He doesn't think it's any use," she explained. "Every spring, when the crop was being planted, Mr. Walters used to say to me and the children: 'We'll all work as hard as we kin this year and try to come out with a little sum'pin.' Then all of us would pitch in and work from daylight till dark. We'd be so tired when night come we could hardly lift a foot. Couldn't do nothin' but eat a bite of cold supper and fall asleep. Next morning we'd get up and start again."

* * *

So spring comes and finds the cropper already deep in debt. Even if he were favored with a good crop year and high prices for his cotton, he would have hard enough time paying out. As their looks so plainly tell, Mr. and Mrs. Walters have worked hard during that twenty-two years, and have nothing to show for it.